FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 202 *20 October 1981*

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IAPA MEETING CONTINUES; ISSUES STATEMENTS

Criticism of U.S. Policy

PY161230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Brazilian journalist Julio Mesquito Neto said during the 37th IAPA General Assembly here today that the United States is running the risk of being left isolated in the hemisphere for not having paid attention to the problems of Latin American countries.

During Thursday's meeting, the 358 delegates from various publications of the Western hemisphere discussed, in two panels, the political situation of Central America and the South American Southern Cone.

Thursday's meeting opened with a discussion of the Cuban situation by Jorge Mas Canosa, leader of the Cubans in exile, who requested that the press of the countries of the Americas report the heroic and prolonged struggle of the Cuban people for liberation and independence with the same objectivity as in reporting the subversive and guerrilla activities of international communism.

Former Cuban political prisoner Tony Cuesta, blind and crippled by the wounds of a grenade that exploded before his arrest in Cuba, revealed to the 37th IAPA General Assembly the existence of the Internal Liberation Movement [Movimiento Interno de Liberacion -- MIL] which has been struggling in Cuba for many years.

Tony Cuesta also asked that all Latin Americans support MIL. He said that it is necessary to Latinize the cause of the Cuban liberation in order to prevent a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On Press in Mexico, Central America

PY171558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0539 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) today expressed its concern over increasing restrictions on the freedom of expression in the Central American countries.

A report by the Committee on the Freedom of the Press and Information, which was approved by the closing general session of that organization, singled out Nicaragua as the country with greatest restrictions on informative activity, although it took note of threats which are arising in the other countries of that subregion.

Concerning Mexico, the document says that, on the whole, the exercise of freedom of press in that country has made cautious but positive advances under the administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo, which will end in December 1982.

It mentions as an example that themes that are thorny or disagreeable to the government have begun to appear in Mexico, which has traditionally considered such themes negatively. But the report also says that there have also been some "instances of the violation and abuse of power prejudicial to that freedom."

The IAPA singled out the unrest of the Mexican journalists over the existence of blueprint for the regulation of the freedom of information which proposes "the creation of organs and systems which would turn out to be attacks on the freedom of the press" and adds that the situation is worsened by the scantiness of the explanation offered by the government on that topic.

According to the IAPA report, "there has not been any violation" of freedom of the press in Costa Rica on the part of governmental authorities, although it indicates that "there have only been harsh attacks on the press by President (Rodrigo) Carazo."

In contrast, the situation of the press in Guatemala "continues to be critical," due to the assassination of three journalists this year; and in Honduras "the norm has been an atmosphere of respect for journalists and other information organs."

The IAPA analyzed the case of Panama and in its report it criticizes the current government there for trying to keep the journalists under "political control" through a law which requires professionals to obtain a "certificate of qualification."

It mentioned the example of writer Guillermo Sanchez Borbon, who is considered one of the most outstanding Panamanian intellectuals, and claimed that he cannot do his job as editor-columnist because of being refused a professional qualification certificate.

"Cases like this show the danger posed for democracy and culture by the effort of certain governments to control the access to journalism through legal mechanisms," it concluded.

A special IAPA report was devoted to the situation of freedom of the press in El Salvador.

On Cuban, Haitian Situations

PY171602 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0653 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) today identified Cuba and Haiti as the only two countries in this hemisphere where "freedom of the press does not exist."

The organization ended its 37th General Assembly and approved a report in which those two countries are portrayed as devoid of freedom of expression.

"The case of Cuba is much more complex and at the same time very much more dangerous to freedom of expression than that of any other country on the continent," the document says.

It adds that on that Caribbean island no publication is able to escape a "supermechanism of official control" and that Cuba "is exporting the lack of the freedom of expression as a political system."

Concerning the situation in Haiti, it indicates that the political conditions prevailing there under the dictatorial regime "makes the exercising of free and independent journalism impossible."

Document on Press Problems

PY171900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2153 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Oct (TELAM) -- The General Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), which ended its deliberations today in Rio de Janeiro, has approved the conclusions of the Committee on Freedom of the Press and Information.

The following is the text of the document:

The situation in Nicaragua is tending to worsen. The application on the part of governmental organizations of ambiguously-worded laws or decrees which restrict the freedom of the press have permitted the imposition of sanctions on five occasions against LA PRENSA of Managua, blocking its publication for 11 days.

The constant speaking out in defense of the freedom of citizens in general and of their right to be informed, which has always characterized LA PRENSA, provoked the Sandinist government into a reaction similar to that which this newspaper had to face in [words indistinct] of the Somozas.

There is a justified fear that the systematic harassment campaign on the part of the government might put an end to the physical existence of that valiant Nicaraguan newspaper.

The efforts which are being made within UNESCO toward creating a body of international doctrine favoring the application of official controls to communications media and thus the imposition of restrictions on the exercises of journalism has received a renewed impulse during the time period with which this report deals.

UNESCO has given itself the task of sponsoring a series of meetings in order to define the contents of what has been officially christened with the name "new world order of communications." The topics dealt with at those meetings as well as theoretic and practical schemes which have resulted from those discussions have given birth to very justified apprehensions about the possibility that in the near future journalism will have to be carried out under conditions which nullify its essential mission of searching for truth and getting it to the people in the most objective manner possible.

The worst thing about this situation is that even before UNESCO has finished its new and dangerous interpretation of the world of contemporary communications, there already are many countries where legislation has begun, or at least where legislation is projected, in consonance with the standards discussed in the councils of UNESCO.

The epidemic of laws of association [colegiacion], which seem to be the scourge of this continent, is another patent demonstration of the rapidity of the propagation of the most radical ideas leading to limiting journalism, submitting it to a system of previous restrictions.

The newspapers of this continent are confronting increasing economic difficulties which in recent months have caused the closure of well-known and old newspapers and have placed others in a critical situation.

In the U.S. capital only one newspaper continues to publish and, as a general rule, the rise in the production costs, which are already difficult to pass on to the reader, are causing reductions in circulation and, consequently, of advertising.

While the crisis has occasioned closures in the richest nations, in the countries of Latin America the effect of this has been complicated by other distorting factors. In Brazil the cost of a subscription to a newspaper costs the readers more than 10 percent of the minimum wage. In Argentina the situation is not much different with the increasing economic feebleness of the newspapers endangering their economic independence vis-a-vis the state and other factors of social power. The problems of each nation are transmitted to the newspapers with greater harshness since many times the governments take measures which increase the publications' difficulties. That is the case with exchange controls, or the artificial elevation of tariffs or of taxes that are applied to communications, which are so indispensible for newspapers and news agencies. In other cases, with whatever reason, heavy taxes are imposed on newsprint or requirements for prior licensing are created for the importation of paper.

These economic problems directly affect the freedom of expression. We all know that only economically solvent publications can be independent and function without having to resort to the favor of the state or of individuals. Journalists need a strong economy in order to be able to resist the constant challenge which governmental threat pose for them. This was why this committee was so concerned by the long recitation of economic and financial difficulties which it heard during this meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

ECONOMY MINISTER PREDICTS ECONOMIC UPSWING

PY182111 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Santa Rosa (NA) -- Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut said here on Thursday that he and Industry and Mining Minister Livio Kuhl agreed on the second quarter of next year as the date when a general reactivation would take place.

The minister, who had earlier denied having said that the unemployed should look for jobs in farming areas, declined to comment on the reported figure putting the number of unemployed at 600,000, insisting instead on the official 190,000 figure given for Buenos Aires and its surrounding areas.

On the agreement reached with the car industry concerning cutbacks in prices and on a similar agreement about to be clinched with the farm machinery and fertilizers industries, Sigaut said "there is no squandering of public funds through these actions" yet, he flatly denied a possible extension of that system to other sectors. The economy minister denied that the foreign debt was being refinanced, saying instead that what is being done is to improve its profile. "A recovery program," he also said, "is being carried out for the recovery of minimal wages and basic collective agreement wages," to actual wages being paid.

Finally, Sigaut said that approval for the refinancing bonds system is "impending," while stressing that its side-effects on inflation will be minimal." He added that the system "is an element for reactivation and is thus anti-inflationary."

1981 EXPORTS TO USSR REACH $1.9 BILLION

PY182121 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Argentine exports to the Soviet Union during 1981 have totalled $1.9 billion (thousand million) while Soviet exports to Argentina have amounted to between $60 and $70 million, president of the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Hector Monzon, revealed yesterday. Speaking at Ezeiza Airport prior to leaving for Moscow, Monzon said he thought it possible that sales of grain, meat and other Argentine products to the Soviet Union would increase in 1982 as long as Argentine prices remain competitive on the international market. Monzon make it known also that a large sale of Argentine wines to the Soviet Union may be carried out in November.

PRC MACHINE BUILDING VICE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

PY162318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0310 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- Yang Keng, PRC machine building vice minister, who is on an exploratory mission in our country today met with authorities of the industry and mining, and trade and maritime interest ministries. The visiting vice minister held what were termed protocol meeting with the technical and administrative coordination under secretaries of the aforementioned ministries, David Halperin and Alberto Fascio, respectively, and later on was entertained at a cocktail party.

According to sources at the Trade and Maritime Interest Ministry, the mission of the PRC official is an exploratory one and his plans include a visit to Cordoba, Mendoza and Mar del Plata where he will meet with local manufacturers of agriculture machinery. It is hoped that this visit will yield positive results during the visit which Trade Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez intends to make to Beijing in April 1982, according to what was stated by the sources consulted.

POLICE BLOCK LABOR LEADERS' ENTRY OF CGT BUILDING

PY162158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1912 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA) -- The tight police cordon drawn around the General Labor Confederation (CGT) building, located at 1482 Brasil Street, stopped labor leaders and newsmen from entering the place, and at 1600 only Secretary General Saul Ubaldini was in the building. Meanwhile, some members of the CGT Executive Council gathered in a bar nearby; among them were Roberto Garcia, Alfonso Millan, Luis Pecora and Andres Mancuso. The police told the newsmen they could move freely in the area closed to the movement of persons and vehicles, but they confirmed the prohibition concerning entering the CGT building.

More on Police Intervention

PY182025 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Police action yesterday frustrated a demonstration which was to take place last evening in front of General Confederation of Labor (CGT) headquarters, as organized by the CGT jointly with "62 Organizations" and leaders of the National Justicialist Council in commemoration of the 17 October 1945 release from jail of former Argentine strongman Juan Domingo Peron. Leaders of the demonstration, which was intended to be carried out in open defiance to an express government prohibition, issued a statement later in the evening saying that "the demonstration had not been able to take place due to a massive police operation which prevented (people's) access to the neighborhood (where the CGT offices are located)." (Police cordoned off the area some 3 hours before the scheduled meeting).

Authorities had earlier in the day visited the CGT headquarters and warned its leaders of their planned operation for that afternoon. Despite the warning, CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini expressed that although there was very little probability for the rally to be carried out, or of any speeches being delivered, he insisted on not changing the labour groups' plans. As from 1500 police officers and squad cars from the 11th, 13th, 26th and 28th precincts as well as light armored vehicles arrived at the site and positioned themselves strategically to control access to a two-block radius around the CGT offices.

Policemen proceeded to stop pedestrians going into the area, particularly those dressed in work clothes, and asked them for their identification, barring all those not living there entrance to the restricted area. At 1600, and while Ubaldini and other labor union leaders stayed inside the CGT offices, police announced that as of then "no person" was allowed to go in the building, thus keeping another group of unionists who had earlier assembled at a nearby bar, from joining their colleagues. At 1800 and after a police helicopter had overflown the area and police officers entered the building, Ubaldini was seen coming out to meet the unionists who had been kept out. Amidst embraces and shouted slogans to mark the date, and after some leaflets reading: "October 17, 1945 -- loyalty -- October 17, 1981 -- 62 Organizations -- Peronist Union Youth" were tossed into the air -- with no further police intervention -- the union leaders left the area.

UIA RELEASES FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN COUNTRY

PY162231 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 15 Oct 81 p 28

[Text] The number of people underemployed and unemployed last July was 13 percent of the economically active population, that is, about 1.5 million workers, according to a report on the social situation prepared by the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA).

The report, approved by 130 businessmen, says that in addition to the large-scale unemployment there was also a reduction of 20 percent in the real salaries of the manufacturing sector during the first 7 months of this year.

The document indicates that the loss in value of salaries for the workers of all economic sectors was 18 percent from January to July 1981 and that unemployment doubled from October 1980 totaling 443,000 workers last April.

The report was prepared during the UIA general meeting held in Cordoba last Friday. The document says that government officials "have a great responsibility" concerning this social problem. It requests that the national government "adopt urgent, overall, coherent economic measures" to overcome the crisis of the productive sector.

The report says that the level of industrial employment in 1980 was 20 percent less than in 1972 and that unemployment has continued to increase since October of last year. The UIA report says that "employers have run out of means at their disposal to slow down the effects of the crisis" and that "compromise and improvised solutions are not recommended." This was made in direct reference to the social measures recently approved by the government.

The document adds that businessmen have "a rigid time limit" for slowing down the effects of the crisis among workers and that "the unavoidable final step is the closure of business." The document indicates that "unemployment in Argentina is something which cannot be justified" and that "this problem must necessarily be overcome through industrial reactivation." The UIA believes that if "the government adopts urgent, overall, coherent economic measures, the productive sector will recover gradually and the current crisis will be overcome." The figures on unemployment and fall in real salaries are part of a report made by the Latin American Economic Research Foundation (FIEL) for the UIA.

Last July a report released by the Industry Ministry established that unemployment and underemployment represented 40 percent of the economically active population. This document reserved for the government only, was given to President Roberto Viola by former Industry Minister Eduardo Oxenford.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RADIO, TV CENSORSHIP CHARGES

PY182009 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Radio and television stations were not ordered to practice censorship of news concerning political or labour union activities, a Government House spokesman said yesterday.

"The public information secretariat has not issued any kind of prohibition of that sort," the spokesman who asked not to be identified said.

Nonetheless, broadcast industry sources allege that they were warned not to cover news about the activities of human rights organizations, about a speech subtly critical of the government made by Colonel Esteban Solis at the war college on Thursday, or about the multi-party grouping.

In addition to the reported prohibitions, industry sources said they also received verbal "recommendations" to only offer "positive news."

The prohibitions were alleged to have been mostly points spelled out in government orders passed in 1976 which say that broadcasters may not run political or labor news or do feature interviews of prominent personalities involved in these activities.

FORMER ENERGY CHIEF CHARGES YPF MISMANAGEMENT

PY190011 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] Cordoba (NA) -- Former Undersecretary for Energy Juan Sabato said here yesterday that concession contracts drawn up by the state oil firm YPF [Government Oil Deposits] with private firms in which the state pays "a higher price (for the work) than it would if we were to do it ourselves" are "inconvenient for the country."

Sabato also added that "future generations will not pardon us for having proceeded in this way, contributing to the premature dwindling of these sources" of income.

The former government official, who headed up the energy undersecretariat under the government of President Arturo Illia, made his statements in a talk he gave here before an audience of law court employees.

Sabato said that the state oil company was in a state "of deterioration" as a consequence of "insufficient retentions which it sets in the price of fuel."

He also referred to another "negative aspect" of YPF's policies as being it marketing techniques for petroleum by-products which had, he indicated, brought "the permanent loss of the market by YPF which has turned into a rise in the sales and thus in the profits of the private (oil) firms."

Sabato said that there had been a drop of 7.2 percent in YPF's premium petrol sales and of 6.6 percent in its kerosene sales from 1978 to 1980 and he blamed this loss for the state firm on "a change in YPF's market policy."

He said more specifically that "before (sales) operations were carried out through (YPF) agents" but that now the state oil company was trying to carry out its operations in the form of "direct sales."

The former energy undersecretary described the concession contract policy followed by this government and initiated on a large scale under the Illia administration as "highly convenient for the country." But he termed "inconvenient" the payment of higher prices "than if we did it ourselves" for work contracted.

He referred to offshore exploration operations off the Argentine coast in the South Atlantic, saying that they "appear to be aimed at having as soon as possible an infrastructure capable of producing relatively big quantities of hydrocarbons."

He said that "in such a case, our contribution to the triumph of world democracy would be seriously affected by the presence of big international oil corporations who operate bearing in mind their own interests, with (only) abstract (knowledge) of the country's interests."

BRIEFS

BORDER RADIO STATIONS -- Catamarca, 8 Oct 81 (TELAM) -- The director of the National Broadcasting Service has reported that three radio stations will be installed under the program to cover border areas. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 8 Oct 81 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Paris, 2 Oct 81 (TELAM) -- Gerardo Jorge Schamis, newly appointed Argentine ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Francois Mitterrand on 2 October. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 3 Oct 81 PY]

CURRENCY RESERVE DECREASE -- According to the balance sheet issued by the Central Bank in the first week of October, reserves have decreased by $20 million and paper money the expansion of the paper money supply has reached 11 percent. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Oct 81 p 8 PY]

OIL IMPORTS, PRODUCTION -- Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Argentine oil purchases abroad have decreased by 40.5 percent with respect to 1980, and that 897,200 cubic meters of oil were imported between January and August of this year. During this period Argentina produced 19,202,300 cubic meters of oil as compared to 18,893,500 cubic meters produced in the same period in 1980. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 2 Oct 81 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 1984

PY161207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP) -- At the end of 1984 the Bolivian military government will call for general elections, announced Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero here today at the conclusion of an official 6-hour visit to Peru.

The Bolivian foreign minister, who was seen off by his Peruvian counterpart Javier Arias Stella at noon today, said during a press conference that the head of the Bolivian military regime, Gen Celso Torrelio, will honor his word to return Bolivia to a democracy in 3 years.

He added that a program must first be implemented. The program includes the approval of a law for political parties, an electoral law and a law for municipalities. A call for a constituent assembly will then be made in a process similar to the Peruvian process, following which a call for general elections will be made.

Romero added that the process would probably be different from that followed by Peru as there is currently a feeling in Bolivia that the presidential election should be based on the French system which calls for a second election.

Return From UN, Lima

PY161326 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia returned home today. He arrived at El Alto Airport from Lima at approximately 1500. He was accompanied by (?adviser) (Hernando Garcia Vespa) and his aide, (Marcelo Cervera Cervantes). The foreign minister attended the UN General Assembly, where he submitted to his colleagues from all over the world Bolivia's position and the current problems that it is experiencing. He also carried out intensive negotiations in the Peruvian capital during the past few hours. He held talks with his counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, with the purpose of stimulating the tasks of the joint committee that has been charged with promoting the construction of highways in the border area.

Comment on U.S. Trip

PY171438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said here today that the conversations he recently held with U.S. officials to normalize the suspended diplomatic relations between the La Paz and Washington governments were positive.

Romero, who returned here after attending the UN General Assembly, revealed that he also met with the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador, countries with which Bolivia might renew the relations interrupted since the military coup carried out by Gen Luis Garcia Meza on 17 July 1980. Romero abstained from giving more details due to diplomatic prudence, but he gave the idea that the normalization of relations with the United States may take place in the next few weeeks.

An extensive part of his remarks were aimed at explaining that the problem of the relations with Chile is not a problem of form but of substance, and that the renewal of relations depends on Chilean recognition of the Bolivian right to a sea outlet without territorial compensation as proposed to the regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

He said that Pinochet -- when he realized that any Chilean who negotiates the hand of territory could be declared a traitor to the fatherland -- raised a new obstac the normalization of relations between the two countries. He explained that the of the Bolivian landlocked situation is a tripartite problem, because it is impos to think of a solution without Peruvian participation. In conclusion, he reitera the government of Celso Torrelio wants Bolivia to return to democracy in 3 years, that prior to this there is a need for a new constitution, a new law for politica and a new electoral law.

GOVERNMENT BANS 'PSEUDOLEADERS' PAID POLITICAL ADS

PY160258 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The government has warned that no type of paid advertisements or pres communiques will be permitted, since they are published by pseudoleaders whose on is to disturb the tranquillity of the country. Interior Minister Romulo Mercado G explained this decision and some press reports on subversive preparations in the

[Begin Mercardo recording] They are not exactly subversive preparations. I went Santa Cruz to talk with the officials of the department and give them a few instr on how to [words indistinct], some people presented themselves as leaders had hel number of meetings of a purely political nature. [end recording]

He added that he went to Santa Cruz because of those reports in order to discuss manifestations which are only causing uneasiness in the country. The interior mi also categorically stated that there could be no question of political arrests, s that only pamphleteers are detained and then released after being questioned.

[Begin Mercado recording] Only a few pamphleteers have been detained. There hav only three or four and they have been released after being questioned. So there question of political arrests. [end recording]

Colonel Mercado Garnica explained to the press that former Mayor (Walter Torres) been arrested because he was involved in political activities.

COUNTRY WANTS NICARAGUA TO RETURN PLANE

PY200136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 17 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Bolivia has once asked for Peru's help in order to get Nicaragua to return an Araoa plane that the Nicaraguan Government confiscated toward the end of last year.

Mention is also made to the effect that the plane is being used by the Nicaraguan Government, which has no right to do so. It is also recalled that the Bolivian A Force (FAB) plane was returning to the country from Canada, where it had been tak repairs after it had suffered an accident. Moreover, whether due to bad weather tions or to the pilot's lack of experience, the plane entered Nicaraguan air spac it was obliged to land, never to be returned.

The situation deteriorated because Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government broke off re with the Managua regime, accusing it of interfering in the internal affairs of Bo

Nicaragua has never answered the Bolivian requests for the return of the plane an is why the La Paz government has had to ask Peru to be the intermediary in this p

FIGUEIREDO DUE BACK AT END OF WEEK: NO OPERATION

PY192352 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia -- President Figueiredo will be able to reassume the presidency within 3 weeks' time. In a telephone call made from Cleveland, Minister Leitao de Abreu told the Social Democratic Party congressional leaders that Figueiredo will not be operated on and that he is in excellent health. He also said that Figueiredo is expected to return to Brazil at the end of this week.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES FOR CONSENSUS AT CANCUN

PY200122 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Minister Saraiva Guerreiro hopes that a consensus is reached during the conference between 26 industrialized and developing countries that will be held on 22 and 23 October in Mexico.

During a press conference he gave today to explain the meeting's objectives, the foreign minister, who leaves for Mexico tomorrow, stated that this meeting is above all a joint effort that will serve as a reference point for future negotiations between developing and industrialized nations.

Saraiva Guerreiro considers the Mexico meeting to be important, because it will open the channels for future understanding at a high level.

Agricultural development and food are other points that the foreign minister believes will interest the participating countries; and Brazil will place emphasis on these two topics as the basis for a common effort, with the same happening in the energy sector.

TELAM REPORT ON BUSH, CHAVES TALKS ON COOPERATION

PY161325 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry revealed today that the nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and Brazil was the main topic of the first meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and interim Brazilian Presient Aureliano Chaves.

Bush and Chaves studied the possibility of the U.S. Government complying with the agreement for supplying enriched uranium to Brazil in view of the changes that are to be introduced into U.S. legislation regarding nuclear nonproliferation, Bernardo Pericas, Itamaraty official spokesman, reported.

The U.S. vice president arrived yesterday afternoon in this capital from Colombia and he held a 45-minute meeting with the person who is temporarily replacing Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, who is currently not exercising his executive role due to health reasons.

In addition to the nuclear topic, Bush also discussed his country's economic policy and he explained that it is not a deliberate policy of the White House to maintain high interest rates in the financial market.

We are aware of the negative effect that these directives have on the economies of other countries, such as Brazil, and this is why President Reagan's administration intends to reduce those rates, he indicated.

On disembarking at the Brasilia military air force base, Bush said that his country desires to establish equitable relations with Brazil and he stressed that his trip is an important part of that process.

He added that President Ronald Reagan is particularly interested in renewing and improving relations with traditionally friendly countries, especially in this hemisphere.

The visitor was given a reception at Itamaraty Palace by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Government Deputy Nelson Marchezan, who is currently the country's interim vice president.

During the speech that he gave at the reception, Marchezan said that the diversification of Brazilian interests, allied with President Joao Figueiredo's democratic commitment, will help the renewal of Brazil's foreign policy and it will strengthen the bases of its dialogue with the United STates.

Marchezan dedicated a large portion of his speech to the North-South dialogue and to the economic problems that are being faced by the nonaligned countries, Brazil being one of them.

With Cancun a few days off I wish to stress Brazil's concern over the scope of the current international economic crisis. Its effect are being felt with greater rigor by developing countries, he stressed.

He also condemned the attempt to try and run U.S.-Brazilian relations outside of the usual diplomatic channels and he stressed: The Brazilian Government does not desire that bilateral relations be conducted by bankers or managers of multinationals.

Saraiva Guerreiro Comment

PY170139 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A few minutes before leaving for Rio de Janeiro, his last stopover in Brazil, U.S. Vice President George Bush read a goodbye message at the airbase in Brasilia in which he asserted that the United States wants nuclear cooperation with Brazil.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro considered George Bush's visit positive and said that the frank talks, at all levels, revealed the type of relationship which exists between the two countries.

Regarding the lifting of the fine which Brazil would have to pay should it buy fuel for the Angra dos reis nuclear plant -- Angra I -- from other sources, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that it was a very fair decision since it took into account the fact that the initial provisions of the contract were only modified according to a U.S. domestic law -- the [nuclear] nonproliferation law. According to the minister, Brazil needed an additional supply of enriched uranium, and since it could not receive it in a timely way from the United States, an alternative was sought -- and will now be implemented -- by which Brazil need not run the risk of paying the United States a fine.

Ferraco Comment

PY170147 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] In referring to U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Brazil, Deputy Theodorico Ferraco [Socialist Democratic Party (PDS) -- Espirito Santo] criticized the arms race and asked George Bush to remind President Reagan that while his government spends billions of dollars in its struggle with the USSR, almost half the world's population starves.

Ferraco stated that the free world is faced with two imperialist countries which frighten and terrify it with their sophisticated arms, especially those such as the neutron bomb.

Theodorico Ferraco stated that what the free world needs to do is to let the United States and the Soviet Union bang their heads together. He added that the two powers should worry more about the rest of the world and not only about their arms race.

Theodorico Ferraco also criticized U.S. economic policy regarding Brazil by stating that a country which terms itself such a good friend of ours really massacres the prices of Brazilian coffee through the New York Stock Exchange. The same thing happens with the price of Brazilian-made shoes, onto which they have added an export surcharge like they have on other national products.

PMDB TO REJECT QUADRO'S REQUEST FOR ADMISSION

PY161608 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] does not want former President Janio Quadros. At the meeting to be held on 21 October, the National Executive Board of this party will reject the request for admission submitted by Janio Quadros. The only one expected to vote for Janio is Senator Orestes Quercia. The meeting will be open to public and the decision of the PMDB Executive Board will be made on the basis of position voiced by the Sao Paulo branch of the PMDB.

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL DEPOSIT -- PETROBRAS (Brazilian Petroleum Corporation) has reported that an oil deposit has been discovered approximately 200 km off the coast of Para State. The initial yield has been 760 barrels of light oil per day. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 28 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION IN CEARA -- The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) estimates that the production of oil in Aracati, Ceara State, will be of 13,000 barrels per day. PETROBRAS has started to drill a total of 1,000 wells in the area. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Oct 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT MINIMIZES EMERGENCE OF PROREGIME GROUP

PY162032 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Augusto Pinochet's government today termed as unimportant the emergence of the Nationalist Popular Christian Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Cristiano Popular] (MNCP), made up of former supporters of his administration who still adhere to the Chilean military regime. The leader of the MNCP and former leader of the ultrarightist Fatherland and Freedom Movement [Movimiento Patria y Libertad], Roberto Thieme, has said that liberal capitalism has twisted the purpose set out by the armed forces on 11 September 1973. The government indicated that there will be no statement on these remarks. It also indicated that the recent meeting in which the MNCP was created has no binding effect at all.

Thieme stressed that the economic model is inherently negative for the country and we are now observing the consequences. The leader, who has been termed a very warm supporter of the military coup that overthrew deceased President Salvador Allende in 1973, added that "contrary to what is being disseminated, the economic situation is disastrous at the world level." Thieme stressed: "The situation is such, that if the President (Augusto Pinochet) had devalued the Chilean peso 15 days ago, as he wanted to do but was not allowed to, the system would have broken down."

Regarding the copper sector, from which Chile derives its principal income, the MNCP indicated that all the large mines that are opened up in the future must remain, like the large mining sector, in the hands of the state. If there is the intention to place the copper sector in private hands then there will have to be a plebiscite.

The emergence of the MNCP is another attempt by the supporters of the military regime to create a political basis of support for the military men who overthrew Allende, it was indicated here. It was recalled that last March an attempt was made to create the Movement of National Unity (MUN), headed by journalist Federico Willoghby, Pinochet's former press secretary, but the government did not autorize it. The activities of political parties or groups have been in recess or banned in Chile since 1973.

COUNTRY COULD BE HEADING FOR AN ECONOMIC CRISIS

PY161630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Various experts today indicated that in the coming months Chile will have to cope with an economic crisis similar to that which neighboring Argentina is experiencing, unless Gen Augusto Pinochet's government implements timely and suitable measures. The most optimistic forecasts indicated that the trade deficit will reach $3 billion because of the unusual boom of imports and an alarming decline of exports.

According to the latest official reports Chile's trade for the 12-month period ending July 31 reached $11,353,000,000, breaking all prior records and representing a 15.9-percent growth. However out of this overall figure, $7,136,300,000 have been spent on imports, especially on consumers goods, luxury goods and oil, which Chilean sales of copper, wood, iron and other products barely amounted to $4,216,700,000. Thus, by July the Chilean trade balance was showing a deficit of $2,919,600,000, according to the information released by the Central Bank, as a result of the rapidly expanding gap between imports and exports. The latter experienced a 10.4-percent decline during the last 12 months.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO VISIT OF V.P. BUSH

Turbay Wants New Policy

PA141632 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota -- President Turbay Ayala asked for a new policy regarding Latin America and the Caribbean which might rekindle on the continent our belief in the creative capacity of cooperation as the best means to defend democracy. The Colombian chief of state made this statement during a dinner offered for U.S. Vice President George Bush, who at 2100 concludes a 1-day visit to Bogota.

The Colombian president said the tense international situation is affecting the [word indistinct] calm Latin America and threatening its democracies. He alerted nations against the threat of losing in a minute of confusion, all the assets of civilization won through many efforts and sacrifices. He added it is time to revise the terms of inter-American cooperation and the defense mechanism of the system of freedom and justice we have adopted. Therefore, he noted, it is necessary for all the nations of this hemisphere to commit themselves more strongly to a policy of democratic vigilance, and for the United States to pay more attention to the American development enterprise.

Turbay Ayala concluded by pointing out that Colombia is proud to be an authentic democracy, despite its problems of underdevelopment and growth and the difficulties created by the criminal attack of those who fight not only the government but basically the system.

The presence of U.S. Vice President George Bush has afforded Colombia the opportunity to express its clear appraisal of Latin American and world problems, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said. We have found many points of concurrence, he added, and a decided willingness on the part of the United States to cooperate with Colombia not only on political issues but also with development plans. He noted that although no decision was adopted during his meeting with the U.S. official about the position the Colombian Government should adopt in the convulsed Caribbean area, Colombia shall continue efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between that area and our country.

The foreign minister asserted that President Turbay and the U.S. official agreed to reject any type of intervention and admitted that the talks between the Colombian authorities and Bush did not broach economic issues, since they plan to continue the dialogue on other levels. He added, the present visit will be most useful because the United States has promised deeper and greater understanding toward Latin America.

Lemos Simmonds concluded by pointing out that U.S. cooperation continues to be indispensable for the Third World nations threatened by Cuban penetration, whose government has evidenced its expansionist aspirations.

Defense Minister's Comments

PA151647 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Summary] "Bogota -- National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva reported today that so far this year the authorities have seized narcotics, such as marihuana and cocaine, valued at more than 1.8 billion pesos. At the same time General Camacho confirmed that the government has purchased 12 helicopters from the United States for $9 million and that these will be used against the production, traffic and consumption of narcotics throughout Colombia." This is part of his news conference held at the Bogota military airport this morning after the departure of U.S. Vice President George Bush.

[Begin recording] [Question] Did Colombia purchase helicopters from the United States?

[Camacho] We purchased 12 helicopters and it was a good deal for Colombia. They cost approximately $9 million.

[Question] "Colombia provides 70 percent of the narcotics consumed in the United States. To what extent will these helicopters control the narcotics traffic?"

[Camacho] "I cannot make a specific prediction about that, but we will be in a better position to control it."

[Question indistinct]

[Camacho] "According to the latest statistics, this year we have seized narcotics valued at more than 1.8 billion pesos."

[Question] "Does your ministry have knowledge of narcotics police bribery in the anti-narcotics struggle in La Guajira?"

[Camacho] "Fortunately we have not had any such reports."

[Question] "As defense minister, what is your opinion on the sale of F-16's to Venezuela by the United States? Do you really believe that this does not affect Colombia's security?"

[Camacho] "I believe that Venezuela is a sovereign country which we cannot stop from spending its money any way it wants to."

[Question] Will that have an effect on the negotiations to demarcate the marine and submarine areas between Venezuela and Colombia, as Dr Vasquez [presumably former Foreign Minister Vasquez Carrizosa] has said?

[Camacho] "Dr Vasquez says many things."

[Question] "What is your opinion of George Bush's visit?"

[Camacho] "I believe it was a very effective visit. It was another knot in the bonds with the United States. He is an honest democratic man and, in my opinion, he left a good image in Colombia."

[Question] "Do you agree with the U.S. opinion that the Soviet Union is really obstructing peace in Latin America and to what extent?"

[Camacho] "I believe that the interference of the subversive movements in the democratic governments is highly detrimental."

[Question indistinct]

[Camacho] "They are detrimental because they disrupt public peace and the institutions."

[Question] "Last night the president proposed a union to control Soviet expansionism. What did Vice President Bush say to this?"

[Camacho] I believe they have similar views on this and it is only a question of placing the continental security mechanisms in operation.

[Question] Does that mean there will be greater integration of the security organizations against the Soviet Union?

[Camacho] "Maybe not against [the Soviet Union], but in any case, security will be improved." [end recording]

Ministers' Comments on Visit

PA141947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1802 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 14 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush ended his 22-hour visit to Colombia today by emphasizing the points of agreement between the two countries and by reaffirming his condemnation of communist penetration into Latin America.

Bush left for Brasilia on the last stage of his tour of three countries, which began in Santo Domingo, and was seen off at the local airport by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and all of his Cabinet ministers.

No official statement was released at the end of the U.S. vice president's visit. However, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that the United States and Colombia agreed on the need to vigorously defend the principles of nonintervention and on the need to stop Soviet expansion in the Caribbean. Lemos added that action will be taken through established organizations like the OAS and the United Nations, "because we cannot remain indifferent to the evident foreign penertration in the area."

Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva said: "I believe that foreign interference, the interference of subversive movements in democratic governments, is highly detrimental in that it disrupts public peace and institutions. "Therefore, we must act immediately to set the hemispheric security mechanisms in motion," he added.

Colombia suspended its relations with Cuba in March when President Turbay accused Fidel Castro's government of arming and training the guerrillas who entered the country through the southwest, on the Pacific Coast near the Ecuadorean border.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES AGAINST CSTC 21 OCT STRIKE

PA190214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today the government announced a number of measures to counteract the national strike declared for 21 October by the Communist Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CSTC].

Government (Interior) Minister Jorge Mario Eastman has sent instructions to governors, mayors and police chiefs to "strictly enforce the law in dealing with the strike, which is only another threat by selfish forces to disrupt public order." The measures include 30 to 180 days arrest "for anyone organizing, leading, promoting, spreading or stimulating any complete or partial cessation, either continuous or staggered, of normal labor or other activities."

According to the organizers, the strike was called to protest the high cost of living, to demand wage increases and to demand the suspension of the state of siege which has been in force in Colombia for the past 30 years with only short interruptions.

Eastman said one provision established in the state of siege, states that "participating in strikes constitutes just cause for the cancellation of labor contracts." Eastman also made provisions for coordination between the sectional police corps and the armed forces in their respective jurisdictions to repress the strike and prevent the disruption of public order.

Liberal Party President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala again condemned the announced strike and said that its sole purpose is confrontation and to cause death among innocent Colombians under the protection of labor demands which pursue only political goals.

The CSTC issued a declaration stating that the order to strike is irreversible in spite of the refusal of other labor federations to back it. The declaration said: "The strike will be a civic event organized by the masses of the people under the leadership of the labor movement but is against any type of terrorist or anarchic action."

Labor Minister Maristela Sani de Aldana said that the focus of the strike is not on labor but on public order. The army and police have begun to patrol the central and surrounding areas of Bogota and other cities.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN STRIKE

PA192220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Colombia today accused the French Socialist Party of meddling in its internal affairs because of the support it has given to the general strike that the Communist Workers Labor Confederation and other leftist political organizations have called for Wednesday.

The Presidency of the republic issued a communique this afternoon in which it says that the support that the French Socialist Party is giving the strike represents "additional proof that the strike called for Wednesday is neither being promoted by the unions, nor is civic, but is strickly political," and that it was organized "by international instigation."

CRACKDOWN PLANNED ON SUBVERSIVE VIOLENCE, GUERRILLAS

PA190211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Colombian Government today vigorously condemned the violence staged at the Antioquia University and charged that some students and professors are connected with subversive organizations. The government then warned that the military forces will not be intimidated by threats from the enemies of public order and peace. Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman said that the violent disturbances staged in Medellin, northwestern Colombia, last Tuesday, where a nun was burned to death, will be investigated to identify the persons responsible.

Regarding the subversive plan discovered by the authorities in Barranquilla, northern Colombia, to have been implemented on 21 October, Eastman said that the law will be vigorously enforced to prevent any threats against the institutions.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Carlos Alban Holguin announced that the Antioquia University will not be reopened unless the persons responsible for the disturbances in Medellin are found. We have been able to establish that "some students and professors were involved in the violent incidents," said Alban Holguin.

Recently the national university, also government operated, which has been partially reopened, was the scene of disturbances similar to those in Medellin but there were no victims. The government was emphatic in announcing that if the disturbances in government universities continue, they will definitely be closed to stop the violent incidents in the country.

'Drastic Control Measures'

PA191957 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota -- The army implemented drastic control measures in the country's largest cities today as a preventive measures to counteract incidents of public disorder. The army has been involved in intense patrolling operations with heavy armament in Bogota and throughout the other cities in the country. The vigilance is being carried out with armored vehicles in Bogota, Medellin, Barranquilla and Cali. The main avenues in Bogota have served as points of reference in the control operation that is underway.

Guerrilla Rivals Clash

PA200410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A violent clash between subversive movements was discovered by the Colombia Government after the clandestine Army of National Liberation [ELN] announced the death of four Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] informers in Caucasia.

The defense Ministry revealed that (Remberto Salgado), (Jose Maria Solorzano), (Rigoberto Bedoya) and another companion murdered at La Trampita, Caucasia district, were Communist Party members and identified as FARC supporters. The rivalry between the FARC, the Trotskiyites of the Peoples Liberation Army and the ELN for control of the region, has resulted in several deaths, the Defense Ministry says.

Guerrilla Attack

PA192009 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota -- According to the authorities, a guerrilla group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] killed the police inspector of (Goamagro) near Puerto Boyaca, and four peasants. The police inspector was identified as (Santiago Linares). The other two victims are (Jesus Hernandez) and (Lola de Hernandez), our correspondent (Oscar Rubio Cardenas) was able to learn.

Guerrillas of the National Liberation Army shot 6 peasants near (Mecoclin) in Antioquia Department yesterday. Meanwhile, 70 FARC guerrillas occupied San Joaquin in Huila Department early today after surrounding the local police station. The policemen defending the post resisted the attack but had surrender when they ran out of ammunition. The guerrillas then seized the policemen's weapons and uniforms, distributed subversive propaganda and harangued the people with antigovernment statements. No casualties were reported.

Student Violence

PA152029 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1956 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 14 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- A nun was burned to death inside her vehicle when students staging disturbances in downtown Medellin set her vehicle afire, the police reported. The report indicates that army troops raided the University of Antioquia, which was the scene of violent incidents after rowdy demonstrators burned two vehicles, stoned windows and buildings and clashed with law enforcement officers.

It adds that several demonstrators threw a molotov cocktail at a vehicle belonging to the Caridad catholic institution. The driver and one nun escaped, but another nun was trapped inside and burned to death. The identity of the victim was not immediately established. The police said that approximately 100 persons have been arrested, but did not note the cause of the street disorders.

Discovery of PCC Sabotage Plan

PA152150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (APF) -- It was reported here today that military intelligence has discovered a plot by the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] to burn 36 buses in the Atlantic coast port of Barranquilla.

The sabotage was planned for 21 October when a nationwide strike organized by two labor confederations is scheduled to protest the high cost of living, the lack of security and to demand social improvements. The plot was disclosed by members of the second military brigade with headquarters in Barranquilla. It was reported that the plan was being organized by 18 PCC committees in that city. The military reports indicate that the sabotage sought to disrupt public order after inciting low-income people. According to the sources, each committee was to burn two urban buses.

The strike was previously scheduled for 14 October but was postponed until 21 October since it didn't obtain support from labor unions and other Colombian sectors.

Officials have indicated that no one has been arrested but that an investigation is in progress to determine the individuals involved.

Military Discovery of M-19 Plan

PA092235 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Military intelligence has uncovered a nationwide insurrection plan by the 19 April Movement, M-19. The insurrection was scheduled for the date when a second civil strike was to take place. Its object was to create chaos.

The plan, apparently agreed upon at the last summit of the outlaw movement, lead to the assault at military headquarters to acquire the necessary armament for the masses. The guerrilla movement also wanted to establish a military balance or perhaps superiority.

The plan revealed the need to control all the media such as the newspapers, especially the spokesmen of the official policy, as well as the radio and television stations. The plan also spoke of the need to control the telephone system and if possible, to capture or destroy radio centers which, according to the confiscated document, serve for the (?coordination) of enemy mobilizations.

The plan also contemplated freeing M-19 political prisoners so that they could take their places in combat during the insurrection, kidnapping prominent politicians and businessmen who support the government as well as controlling the energy, water, telephone and sewage systems and the food warehouses.

RELIGIOUS GROUP BARRED FROM TEACHING, PREACHING

PA161642 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0058 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Colombian Government has canceled a contract that allowed a religious order to engage in teaching and preaching activities in the southeastern part of the country. Education Minister Carlos Alban said today that the religious order was helping to indoctrinate guerrillas.

The order in question is the Community of Fathers of Consolation [Padres de la Consolata] located in Florencia, capital of the Department of Caqueta, about 640 kms southwest of Bogota.

The minister said that exhaustive investigations confirmed the clergymen's links to guerrilla groups, especially the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, (FARC).

According to accusations, extremists infiltrated the religious community and supplied information, and indoctrination and engaged in recruitment of young peasants in the area for subversive groups.

Msgr Jairo Ruiz, Catholic bishop of Florencia, who went to Bogota today to discuss the situation, told LATIN that he is not aware of any official decision against the religious order.

Minister Alban said that similar accusations against other religious communities and social welfare groups are being investigated, but he did not give further details.

The military intelligence services have charged that the guerrillas have begun to recruit personnel in the rural areas, concentrating mainly on 14 to 16-year old students.

According to an army officer, several teachers in public schools in Armenia, in the coffee-growing Province of Quindio, 400 kms west of Bogota, have been arrested for teaching communist ideology to their students.

In a pastoral letter issued 2 months ago, the Church warned of "a dangerous Marxist infiltration in Colombian educational circles."

EL SALVADOR

CUBAN TELEVISION INTERVIEWS FMLN LEADER PALACIOS

FL191758 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Undated SALPRESS interview with masked woman identified as Nadia Palacios, member of the general staff of the FMLN Feliciano Ama western front "somewhere in El Salvador"]

[Text] [Question] Commander, it has been rumored recently that the FMLN is having problems with its logistical support. What does the FMLN think about this?

[Answer] As part of the overall plan concocted by imperialism to defeat our people, imperialist news agencies have recently launched a campaign of disinformation and confusion to undermine our morale concerning our logistic capability, in an attempt to make others believe that the guerrilla forces no longer have ammo, that we have just enough for a few shots and that the struggle will soon be over. But all this is completely false. In fact, the FMLN has seriously considered the problem and in keeping with its concept that this is a war waged by the entire people -- with the participation of the people at large and with the solidarity of all the peoples around the world -- the FMLN is taking concrete measures to intensify the war and, consequently, to guarantee logistic support, including food supplies, to the revolutionary armed forces.

[Question] What measures has imperialism taken in its attempt to control or to neutralize the flow of supplies to the FMLN?

[Answer] Well, we could mention some of the most important measures. They are: imperialism has intensified and tightened controls at all Salvadoran borders and in the entire region. To this end, it has even supplied new war material to the Christian Democratic junta so that it may conduct more effective control over the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and at the borders with Guatemala and Honduras. It has also established new means to control air traffic. Furthermore, it has enforced tighter control of transportation facilities, especially on all roads leading to the zone which is now controlled by FMLN forces and in general on all roads throughout the country. The purpose of this control is to prevent the hauling of any type of supply to the revolutionary forces. A fourth measure is the impulse given to cleanup and annihilation operations in populations adjacent to those areas controlled by our forces. This is designed to isolate guerrilla forces and to prevent the flow of arms and supplies -- food, garments, etc -- in the illusory belief that by isolating guerrilla forces, by forcing the people into concentration camps, it will weaken us and will finally defeat us. These are the most important measures.

I want to note that these measures, threats and pressures designed to cut logistical support and supplies to the FMLN revolutionary forces contrast with the intensified military aid provided by Yankee imperialism to the Christian Democratic junta. This is evidence of the shameful intervention and aggression carried by Yankee imperialism, namely by the Reagan administration. Most important of all is the fact that the above imperialist policy is based on the assumption that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces heavily rely -- in every respect -- on foreign support, and not on the people themselves and on the very conditions of our struggle. The FMLN has in fact adopted measures to solve problems related to supplies and logistical support. In the first place, I want to make it clear that our arms do not come from abroad but primarily from the very barracks of our enemy inside the country, from the barracks of the army and security corps, which are the main source of arms for the revolutionary sources.

The FLMN is already getting very good results in its policy of seizing arms from the enemy to use them against the enemy.

In this regard, in July the FMLN seized more than 125 war weapons which are now being used against the forces of tyranny, and we will continue to further this policy of seizing arms. Other side measures adopted by the FMLN are the greater impulse given to home-made weapons. In fact, in our shops we already make several types of mines, propelling charges and explosive devices [artilleria sin canon], home-made mortars and other types of weapons whose effects were already felt by the enemy, such as propelling charges, grenades, etc.

Another important, basic measure in our strategy is the fact that we rely on the people, on the masses, to solve all of the problems stemming from the war, and our supply needs are being provided by the people themselves. This year we undertook the production of basic grains with very good results and we are solving the problem of feeding our troops. There are already some areas where the FMLN is not paying a single cent for supporting its armed forces. The people themselves are supporting and providing supplies for their revolutionary army.

FMLN COMMANDER ON ARMY'S CHEMICAL WARFARE

PA191231 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Oct 81 p 2

[Special SALPRESS report by Luis Pellecer]

[Excerpts] El Salvador, territory controlled by the FMLN, October -- Imperialism has increased the bombings and the use of chemical weapons against the civilian population, in a desperate attempt to defeat the Salvadoran revolution by violating the Geneva Convention agreements, as has already been denounced in international forums.

Commander Mayo Sibrian, FMLN Francisco Sanchez eastern front staff member, talks about imperialism's objectives in its intensification of this kind of warfare and the measures taken by the FMLN to neutralize its effects.

[Question] The use of indiscriminate bombings and chemical weapons have led to world indignation. Why have the Yankee advisers resorted to this kind of war and what do they seek?

[Answer] Well, initially we must be aware that the enemy is being defeated militarily. The U.S. advisers' plans haven't worked as they expected and neither has their war strategy, so they have been "forced" to use more destructive methods, despite the fact that they are banned by the international community.

The first objective of the Yankee advisers and the Salvadoran junta's military puppets is to force the population to abandon their homes and to make them go to concentration points, like the "strategic villages" of Vietnam, and in this way to isolate the guerrillas from the masses.

Bombing is not enough to uproot the peasant population from places where they have lived and worked the land for generations, so they must resort to the use of defoliants and other chemicals to destroy the vegetation and the crops and thus force the people to leave their homes.

Their second objective is the annihilation of the guerrilla forces, either by creating favorable conditions for the puppet army's military operations by use of razed fields and empty areas or through the use of bombs and artillery in places where they believe our companeros to be located.

[Question] What measures has the FMLN implemented to neutralize the effects of this type of war?

[Answer] The FMLN has established special groups on each of the fronts to plan, in accordance with the terrain, measures to confront this kind of warfare.

After the initial blows, the people have been discovering ways to neutralize the effects of the white phosphorous, the toxic gases and the bombings.

As in Vietnam, the use of caves and underground antiaircraft shelters is widespread. These engineering tasks have been extensively carried out on all fronts and have had good results in neutralizing the bombings. Very simple methods devised by the talent and creativity of the people have permitted the neutralization of the effects of white phosphorous and the toxic gases; dirt and sand in the first case and wet rags in the second case have been good instruments for counteracting the effects of that type of weapon.

[Question] What are the most recent dates and places of the use of bombs and chemical weapons by the U.S. advisers and the military-Christian Democratic junta's army?

[Answer] From 11 to 17 September, the regime's forces surrounded the guerrillas and some 2,000 civilians in Usulutan Department. They bombed the area intensely. Only our forces' cleverness, courage and military capacity enabled us to break the siege and save the population, which, at night and under the noses of the enemy, withdrew in an orderly manner under the leadership of the militias. Those are the most important bombings, but the enemy drops bombs, defoliants and gases in one zone or another every day. This is part of its war strategy, in view of our forces' consolidation and advance. The world must be aware of the consequences of the use of this kind of weapon. The defoliants and white phosphorous are destroying our land and are causing irreparable ecological harm.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN ACTIVITIES

Paracentral Front

PA191554 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[FMLN war bulletin issued by Commander (Hoyo) from the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, northern zone, San Vicente -- live relay]

[Text] On Thursday, 15 October, at 1300, two Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, squads carried out patrol operations in the outskirts of (Llano de la Hacienda) Canton, San Isidro jurisdication, Cabanas Department, where military and paramilitary garrisons of the genocidal army are located.

Our forces were detected and a clash lasting about 1 hour took place. In this clash, eight of our combatants fought with rifles. After this, they retreated in an orderly fashion to the territories under our control. Our forces suffered no casualties. Our information sources have reported that yesterday, Saturday, 18 October, the enemy suffered 5 casualties including dead and wounded.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

4 Chalatenango Army Casualties

PA192000 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[FMLN war bulletin issued by Salvador Guerra from Chalatenango -- live relay]

[Text] On 16 October at 0635 revolutionary guerrilla units wiped out an enemy patrol on the road from Chalatenango to (Yarcila) near the turnoff to San Antonio de (?los Bosques).

Revolutionary guerrilla units ambushed an enemy patrol, wiped out one of their squads and seized the following materiel: 2 M-16 rifles, 13 ammunition clips, 2 uniforms and 2 pairs of boots. The rest of the enemy column fled in terror to (Yarcila) and counter-attacked with 15-mm mortars. Our units withdrew without any problem. The enemy suffered four casualties. We had no casualties.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

HONDURAS

FMLH LEADER ON ORGANIZATION'S STRUCTURE, GOALS

PA162323 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 81 p 8b

[Article by Leo Gabriel of the AGENCIA PERIODISTICA DE INFORMACION ALTERNATIVA]

[Text] Somewhere in Honduras, September 1981.

Through 27 March of this year, when a guerrilla cell hijacked a SAHSA company jet and saved some 15 Salvadoran political prisoners from certain death in Honduran jails, the existence of armed revolutionary movements in Honduras was practically unknown. Only travelers read the initials FMLH [Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras] written on rocks along the Pan-American Highway.

Very few people knew that the letters contained a reference to Francisco Morazan, the Bolivar of Central America, who in the mid-19th century united the Central American peoples against the feudal and colonialist regimes of the area.

Today, the FMLH has again picked up the banner in the view of the increasing regionali tion of the Central American conflict and in the belief that Honduras is becoming a rearguard springboard for interventionist maneuvers by the United States.

Living in a necessarily clandestine political and military atmosphere, the FMLH membe most of whom are peasants, are preparing for the people's war. They have a broad political leadership and a military strategy that is too orginal to be explained publi

The AGENCIA PERIODISTICA DE INFORMACION ALTERNATIVA [APIA] managed to obtain the first exclusive interview with "Octavio," one of the founders and members of the FMLH Natio Directorate who has personally experienced the repression of the peasant and worker mo ment in Honduras. "Octavio" is a mature man whose political realism appears to reflec great personal modesty.

APIA: Why was the FMLH established only a short time ago, when political-military organizations have existed for many years in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala?

FMLH: We believe that those situations are different. For example, there has been no government in Honduras that has been as highly repressive as those of El Salvador or Guatemala. In 1972 there was an attempt to implement reforms that would bring certain basic benefits to the agroindustrial bourgeoisie. These were important factors that h helped keep the left from taking firm radical positions. We believe that has been the tragedy of the left here, the fact that it has not prepared to face up to the difficul situations that arise.

We believe that sooner or later matters here will have to be decided with weapons. Th people have no other choice. Dialogue is barred by the oligarchy and we want to be re when the moment arrives.

Accumulation Phase

APIA: This runs somewhat contrary to the fact that so far the FMLH has not been known to stage large-scale actions. How do you account for this?

FMLH: At present we are in a phase of gathering strength. We are recruiting members, while keeping quality in mind. We are a political-military organization and we believ as a companero peasant has said, that the more we are, the more blows we can strike -- hence our interest in increasing our numbers. To certain extent, we have achieved thi goal. At this point, it is no longer enough just to increase; it is also necessary to carry out other phases of the struggle such as providing political-military training to our people. We are taking serious steps in that direction.

We believe that within a short time we will become a true revolutionary force in this country. We have the banner of Gen Francisco Morazan and we think that with it we are gaining a lot of sympathy. We are placing national values at the service of the modern revolution.

APIA: Where are your bases and your most important cadres located in the country?

FMLH: We are going to say that we are a nationwide organization, but we believe that our main strength is in the north.

APIA: What is the organizational structure of the Morazanist Front from top downward?

FMLH: Well, we have a cellular structure, but we also give importance to what we could call the individual member, who is not incorporated into what we call the popular or intermediate base. We consider him very important because of the type of political-military organization that we are. We have what we call the National Directorate. It is a group which includes four companeros who are in charge of the organization's nationwide military apparatus. Next we have the regional, departmental, municipal and local levels. We have not yet established ourselves at the neighborhood level, but we believe that this will be done as need dictates. In the military apparatus we have what is called the Morazanist squad, platoons and companies. These structures exist in the city and in the rural areas. The only difference is in the numbers; for example, if a squad has 3 companeros in the city, in rural areas it has 10.

APIA: Then you have intermediate cadres and columns that carry out political and military functions at the same time?

FMLH: That's right. At this time we are a political-military organization, but we're essentially political. This is because of the special situation which Honduran society is experiencing.

APIA: What is the FMLH's military capacity at this time?

FMLH: We currently have the capacity to open three guerrilla centers in the country and for this we need to prepare the cadres who will have political-military capacity and we need to supply them with the necessary weapons.

APIA: Are there guerrilla camps?

FMLH: We are already taking specific steps in that direction.

APIA: Can it be estimated that you currently have a force that numbers in the dozens, the hundreds or the thousands?

FMLH: We could say that our forces number in the hundreds, and in considering some links with friends, we think that our forces are more than those hundreds.

With Organizations

APIA: What is your relationship with preasant and labor organizations? Do you work through the existing organizations or do you plan to build your own front of the masses as in El Salvador?

FMLH: So far we have been working within the already-existing mass organizations. We have militants in the middle levels of almost all the peasant organizations. However, life has forced us to create organizations which we hope will not be identified with the Morazanist Front because, as a political-military organization, this is not advisable. We don't want to destroy the new organizations that we are developing. Nevertheless, we are seeing the presence of the Honduran Patriotic Front and we believe that this organization must be strengthened. We are interested in participating in it and we believe that at a given moment whatever organization groups the leftwing could turn into what the coordinating board or the [Revolutionary] Democratic Front is in El Salvador.

APIA: Everything that you say indicates that you are currently living not only in military clandestinity but also in a type of political clandestinity. In other words, you don't want to make yourselves known before a specific political moment. When would this political moment occur? What conditions are necessary for you to launch a political or military offensive?

FMLH: We have to carefully examine this country's situation: Elections are currently scheduled. Superficially everything appears to be normal and we see that the Honduran people are willing to participate in those elections. In view of this, we don't think that it is advisable for us to come out in public with specific actions. We don't think the Honduran people would understand that situation. We have to wait until minimum conditions exist to pass to higher forms of struggle. We stress that we are talking about minimum conditions because there might be some people who think that we are waiting for all the Honduran people to be aware of the step that must be taken.

APIA: What might those minimum conditions be?

FMLH: One would be that our organization has become sufficiently strong enough to begin military action. Another would be the existence of an openly fascist reactionary government that begins to repress the working masses. Then military actions of some type could give us an image among the masses and far from harming us, would provide us with the opportunity to grow. However, the truth is that so far we are maintaining political-military clandestinity. So far we don't take responsibility for any type of action, although we aren't free of sin.

The Future

APIA: Have you done a political analysis of the next 6 months?

FMLH: Our analysis concludes that there's a trend toward a constitutional government. However, we also state that there are forces moving backstage to prevent the electoral process. We think that if a coup were to occur in Honduras it would be bloodless since they [not further identified] are currently interested in maintaining a certain outward appearance, because their first objective is directed not so much against the Honduran people but against the Nicaraguan people and in support of the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador. While they don't carry out that action we think they will avoid an open clash with the Honduran people. If the coup action is halted we think that a kind of Liberal Party government with some flexibility will come, that it might be interested in implementing some very superficial reforms, and that it will burn itself out in a very short time. In any case, we are preparing ourselves as if the war will begin tomorrow, that is to say, we don't want to be caught with our pants down.

APIA: Do you think that Nicaragua may be invaded in the next few months?

FMLH: We think that it is difficult to give an exact date. It will depend on international pressures and on the way in which the Sandinist government handles its relations with Honduras. I believe that, so far, the Sandinist government has displayed great ability and has not given the Honduran military sector a pretext for a more open confrontation. What must be borne in mind is that these people are preparing to invade Nicaragua and that, to some extent, this invasion depends largely on whether or not the United States gives a green light.

APIA: In the face of those circumstances, are you also trying to achieve higher levels of coordination with revolutionary organizations in other countries?

FMLH: Right. We don't really fear an internationalization of the conflict. We believe that solidarity must be expressed not only morally, but also in a specific and tactical way, through actions. If it becomes necessary to fight against the Honduran Army in order to defend the Nicaraguan revolution, then one must fight; and if it becomes necessary to fight in order to keep Honduran military units from going into El Salvador, then we are willing to do that also.

APIA: At this point, do you think there might be a people's war at the Central American level?

FMLH: We have not foreseen such a possibility. We believe, and Nicaragua has proven this, that it is possible to triumph in a single country. It has been suggested that Central America's war is being fought in El Salvador. We do not think that is really the case. We think that it is also possible that Honduras or Guatemala might liberate themselves regardless of what El Savador might do.

APIA: Does the Morazanist Front regard itself as the political-military vanguard of the Honduran revolutionary process?

FMLH: No. We say that we are one of the country's political-military organizations, not that we are the sole vanguard. We know that one does not become a vanguard merely because one decides to call oneself that.

APIA: Why did you withdraw from the Communist Party 2 years ago to form the FMLH?

FMLH: The main reason we left was because we felt that the party in which we were active members was not an alternative of struggle for the Honduran people. We wanted to further tasks which truly lead to an insurrectional process in our country. We also saw that it was necessary to raise our national heroes and place them at the service of modern revolution. We saw that Morazan was the most outstanding figure, not only in Honduras, but in Central America as a whole, and that it was possible to update his thoughts.

Liberation Movement

APIA: Do you regard yourselves as a Marxist-Leninist movement?

FMLH: No. We are a national liberation movement. The truth is that we do not regard ourselves as a Marxist-Leninist movement but as an anti-imperialist one.

APIA: What are the organization's political goals?

FMLH: Our goal is to seize power. At this point, we do not think we can seize it alone, but we must be allied to other forces interested in this country's changes. For the time being at least, we are not planning to establish a socialist government. We are thinking about a national liberation government, which should be pluralistic. All sectors interested in the nation's progress should participate in it. This pluralistic government should be broadly supported by the masses and should expand its international ties with all those governments which, one way or the other, support the changes needed in the various Latin American countries.

APIA: In the international arena, are you more interested in Cuba's support, that of social democracy or that of some other political forces?

FMLH: Well, we have nothing against Cuba. We admire it, but we think we identify more with the Social Democratic parties.

APIA: Why do you identify more with the social democracy than with the communist parties?

FMLH: We are not a Communist Party. We do not recruit people under the communist banner. We don't view ourselves as a socialist-type revolution. At this point, we see ourselves in a phase of the liberation process, which basically consists of laying the groundwork so our country can reach high levels of progress and welfare for the nation and for the Honduran people.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA181530 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Oct 81

["Face the People" program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction; Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the governing junta; Samuel Santos, minister of Managua reconstruction; Miguel Ernesto Vigil, minister of housing; Commander Walter Ferreti, director general of the Sandinist Police; Edgar Parrales, minister of social welfare; Carlos Tunnermann, minister of education; Carlos Zaruk, minister of transportation; Ivan Tercero, deputy minister of health; (Heberto Incer), deputy director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE; (Carlos Espinoza), deputy director of the Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute, INAA; Dionisio Marenco, minister of domestic trade; (Elias Chevez), and Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, department secretary. Also attending are CDS representatives in the Venezuela, Ducuali, Maria Auxiliadora, San Cristobal, El Eden, Primero de Julio and Don Bosco neighborhoods; at San Rafael Church, Venezuela district in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening companeros. We bring you the greeting of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Today we began the presentation of land titles to cooperatives, peasants, and especially former fighters and collaborators in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. This is a very important step which substantially changes our country's economic situation. It was given in Wiwili. This is the region in which General Sandino operated and which has been gradually integrated into the revolutionary process.

This historical site was visited by members of the government junta and the National Directorate to begin the presentation of land titles to peasants and cooperatives.

Some landholdings were expropriated; this affected mainly latifundists because all of you know that the revolutionary policy protects the owners of small and medium-sized holdings and even the owners of large holdings if they farm all their lands. However, those who have large tracts of lands which are not exploited or worked are being affected by the agrarian reform.

Here we are fulfilling one of the great dreams of Sandino, Carlos Fonseca and the men who gave their lives for this revolution. We are mainly fulfilling a peasant and farm worker sector demand.

Another thing, at 1900, a Sandinist Front National Directorate communique was released to reply to a series of campaigns waged by our enemies abroad to isolate the Sandinist revolution. They are slander campaigns to confuse and try to deprive us of our friends abroad and to confuse many Nicaraguans here at home, who sometimes do not see things clearly and are confused by enemy propaganda.

This is a very important communique because in it the Sandinist Front again defines its position abroad which seeks peace and the solution of problems with respect. It also reflects the Sandinist Front policy at home where we reassert the opportunity of all Nicaraguans to participate in the national reconstruction process.

This is some of the most important news of which we wanted to inform you, since you must be aware of this information. There are other news items which we find hard to believe. There was news about a meeting held abroad with the participation of LA PRENSA. It is a meeting of newspaper owners meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the past days.

We find it logical for LA PRENSA owners, as defenders of certain interests, to give their points of view at this meeting, thereby seeking support from other newspaper owners meeting with them.

The first speech was by a gentleman who must also own his LA PRENSA in Paraguay. This is the land of Stroessner, the dictator who received Somoza. Somoza was executed in the Paraguayan capital. A Paraguayan newspaper owner by the name of Aldo Zuccolillo, director of the ABC COLOR newspaper in Paraguay, said -- after the owners of Nicaragua's LA PRENSA had spoken -- that the U.S. marines should invade Nicaragua to evict the Sandinist government.

We would like to know what the owners of LA PRENSA, who were there, answered while they were being defended in this manner. The dispatches don't say anything about that. Apparently, they remained silent. However, when they come back, they will have the chance to explain what they said about the interventionist and criminal stand adopted by the owner of a newspaper and representative of the Paraguayan Government, which is similar to that of Somoza. This is one side of the matter.

The other side is that today we received this other dispatch, which says that Mr George Bush -- he is the U.S. vice president, while Mr Ronald Reagan is the president; in other words, Bush holds a post of great responsibility in the United States -- is visiting several Latin American countries and has arrived in Rio de Janeiro. According to an EFE dispatch, LA PRENSA Director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios asked the U.S. vice president what measures Washington would adopt if the Sandinist government closed his paper. Bush, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro to deliver the closing speech at this assembly of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA], did not answer specifically, the report says. He reiterated, however, that the U.S. Government views LA PRENSA's current situation with concern. Bush also expressed his strong hope that press freedom will be defended.

Notice how interesting. The IAPA brings together the businessmen, the newspaper owners, not the journalists, who are salaried workers. One of the participants at this meeting is this gentleman, this Paraguayan newspaper owner who, in solidarity with the owners of Managua's LA PRENSA director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, asks Mr Bush what would Washington do, what measures would it adopt, if the Sandinist government closed his newspaper. What did he expect Mr Bush to tell him? Well, he wanted Bush to answer what the gentleman from Paraguay was proposing, that the marines would be sent in. This is how we interpret this.

However, Bush's reply was more careful and more respectful than the question asked by the director of Managua's LA PRENSA and the proposal made by the gentleman from Paraguay. These are attitudes we must fight. These are attitudes in the face of which we cannot remain silent. It is not that we hold a grudge against LA PRENSA. It is not that we do not want to listen to what it says. However, the country simply can't and shouldn't tolerate some of the things that LA PRENSA and its owners say. Nonetheless, we will give them an opportunity. We will assume that this dispatch has not been well written. We will see whether LA PRENSA rectifies this tomorrow. Because anyone who asks the present U.S. Government what it will do if LA PRENSA is closed, is practically demanding an intervention.

Besides, why should the United States meddle in Nicaraguan problems? That, in any event, is a domestic problem. Have we by chance protested to the United States or to Mr Reagan because he dismissed 12,000 controllers with a single stroke? Have we by chance complained to President Reagan's administration because blacks are killed in the United States? Have we by chance complained because blacks are discriminated against in the United States? Have we by chance complained because they discriminate against Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans in the United States? Have we by chance complained to Mr Reagan and his government because he is currently implementing an economic policy in the United States which leaves thousands of Americans jobless, because he is taking away the aid that they used to give to older and poor people in the United States? Mr Reagan has taken that aid away. This is how he is conducting his savings policy. Instead of taking away from the rich, he is taking away what little aid the poor used to receive. We are not meddling in domestic U.S. affairs. Those are their problems.

According to this dispatch, however, Mr Chamorro Barrios apparently wants to lure the United States into intervening in our country. The minute he began asking this kind of question -- if indeed the question was made in this manner -- he was demanding intervention.

Let us see if LA PRENSA displays a minimum of shame tomorrow and rectifies all this. So far, they have not uttered a single word. They have not said that they reject the Paraguayan gentleman's proposal calling for an invasion of Nicaragua by marines. They have not uttered a single word; they have remained silent. Let us see if they say anything tomorrow about what that Paraguayan gentleman proposed, since they are obliged to say something. Let us see if they say something about Chamorro Barrios' alleged question which was of an interventionist nature. It is as if Mr Bush or the U.S. Government would want to intervene in Venezuela right now where the government of President Herrera Campins has just closed a station called Ondas de Orinoco in Bolivar State for 48 hours because it called for a strike. Actions are taken according to the interests of each country. These interests are defended in this way and we are defending here the interests of the people, the revolution, the poor and the workers; and not the interests of the businessmen. Therefore, we must adopt actions in line with the defense of these interests.

Then, companeros, we are trying to clearly explain here that we are not interested in wasting our words, not even with LA PRENSA; but we cannot let these things go unnoticed because these are actions which are carried out by people who call themselves Nicaraguans and who say in their paper that they are anti-interventionist, patriotic, nationalist and that they are with the revolution. However, in practice they show otherwise. But they have the opportunity to rectify; we will see if they rectify in the future.

[Question] Companeros members of the governing junta, companeros ministers of the Nicaraguan state, companeros executives of Managua Department, companeros of the CDS: We are concerned about a piece of information that Companero Sergio Ramirez gave us at the Maestro Gabriel School, because we have learned that the sister nations to our process are responding to the same extent that imperialism uses aggressive policies. When the United States suspended shipment of 10,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua, Canada responded by giving us 20,000 tons, as did the USSR and other countries. Also, when the United States suspended the loan approved by the Carter administration, sister nations like Bolivia and others responded by offering us even larger loans. Now when the United States uses its aggressive policy to force us to surrender through hunger, we know there are friendly nations ready to help. They have already talked with our government and the national leadership and offered to cooperate in industrializing our country so that we may not have to rely on the United States. The question is: We know that a sugarmill, possibly to be the biggest in Central America, is going to be constructed in Nicaragua. We want to know what countries are going to help finance this project, under what conditions it is going to be financed and how many jobs will the project create for Nicaraguans?

[Sergio Ramirez] Companeros, we are talking about the project to build a sugarmill in Malacatoya zone. As you say, it is going to be -- I'm not sure if it will be the biggest in Central America -- but at least the biggest in Nicaragua, with a larger capacity than the San Antonio sugarmill. According to our estimates, this sugarmill is going to produce 2.5 million quintals of sugar.

At this time, the state has already established the company that will handle this sugarmill. Work is already being done on the construction plans. We think that the construction work and the preparation of the land to plant sugarcane will start at the beginning of next year. This sugarmill should be operating within 3 or 4 years.

This sugarmill which will produce 2.5 million quintals of sugar will increase our capacity to export sugar. It is being designed thanks to a cooperation agreement with the sister Republic of Cuba, which as we know, is one of the countries most experienced in growing sugarcane and operating sugarmills. Most of the technical assistance to build this sugarmill and the machinery to grind the sugarcane are being obtained from the Cuban Government through this agreement. Some of the equipment will be purchased in other countries such as Japan, the FRG, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria; but the sugarmill will essentially be built thanks to an economic cooperation agreement with the sister Republic of Cuba.

We are making the economic commitments which are normal in an agreement such as this, but we must bear in mind that all the economic agreements signed with Cuba have been with a fraternal spirit of cooperation. This sugarmill will be built within this fraternal spirit of cooperation.

If we requested countries like Italy, Japan or the FRG to help build this sugarmill, it would cost between 4 and 5 billion cordobas. Thanks to Cuban cooperation, a large part of the cost won't even be paid in foreign exchange; it won't be paid in dollars and the costs are going to be much lower. This is what we can tell the companero about the construction of the sugarmill in Malacatoya which is already underway.

[Question] I am (Carlos Meza), member of the (Tuale) neighborhood committee. I would like to ask two fairly brief questions. First, in what way is the government going to help us, given the permanent threat against our revolution or, in other words, against our country? In what way are the CDS going to receive the support necessary to neutralize the counterrevolutionary movements in our neighborhoods in case of an attack on our country? As I understand it, we members of the CDS are entrusted with the great mission of controlling the criminals.

[Walter Ferreti] We are organizing our volunteer police force to help in police duties and to maintain revolutionary vigilance, which has been a great help to the Sandinist police. This help is also important to us because it has allowed the Sandinist police to have direct contact with the CDS members and with the companeros who are carrying out revolutionary vigilance tasks, to help the Sandinist police accomplish their work.

Their efforts have been very positive and of great help to the Sandinist police, because we have managed to obtain valuable information to halt crime in many neighborhoods. I would like to give an example of what has been achieved through the support provided by revolutionary vigilance. In the month of July, for instance, there were 45 muggings in this zone. In August there were only 7, in September 2, and so far in October, only 2.

In other words, this reflects the support we have received from the CDS, from those carrying out revolutionary vigilance tasks and from the volunteer police. [applause]

[Miguel Ernesto Vigil] We have a problem at the Housing Ministry that is really becoming very serious. It is that of delinquent payments on housing assigned by the ministry. We are not managing a real estate business. We are managing a state agency, to render a public service. However, this public service cannot be free of charge. Investment costs must be recovered. This helps turn the wheel of future investments in housing, for the benefit of other population groups.

We have been extraordinarily flexible during these initial years following the victory of the revolution, because the country has been undergoing a difficult period of readjustment and reorganization. However, to the degree that the situation normalizes to some extent, families must assume their responsibilities to the revolutionary state and pay for the housing they occupy.

We are concerned about the growing delinquency in payments. I have some data on some of the ministry's housing developments in this area. Delinquent payments in these neighboring developments total 7.23 million cordobas, and we must bear in mind that balances that existed prior to the revolutionary victory were refinanced. The point has been reached where any tolerance by the revolutionary government would be unreasonable.

We must keep in close contact with the people's organizations and are indeed in close touch with the CDS National Executive Committee, through an interministerial committee for management of the ministry's housing developments, in order to carefully review the measures that will have to be adopted. This must be done while taking the situation of the persons concerned and the state's need to enforce compliance with obligations to it into account.

However, all of us must begin to assume our revolutionary duties and our obligation to pay our accounts. Unfortunately, we cannot grant free housing services at the moment. The revolutionary government cannot grant free housing to Nicaraguans. Many companeros have a capacity to pay and are not meeting this obligation. All sorts of facilities have been granted to refinance payments. Payments can be made at any institution in the financial sector. It is not necessary to go to the ministry's cashier windows. Payments can be made near here, in the district, at any financial system institution.

Thus, 2 years have elapsed and our policy must change to the extent that we must put our system in order and find a way to recover this money, which belongs to the people and which helps provide housing to other Nicaraguans who have none. [applause]

[Question by Gustavo Martinez Ruiz, coordinator of Maria Auxiliadora district] My questions are for Commander Daniel Ortega and Companero Samuel Santos. The first is: What are, in your opinion, the CIA's objectives in Central America and especially in Nicaragua, where we are undergoing a real revolution?

[Walter Ferreti] We have been able to detect the CIA's diversionary tactics through the ideological penetration carried out via transnational news agencies, which distort news and create major problems in the Central American countries by misinforming other peoples in the world -- that is, outside the Central American area.

The CIA penetration is also noticeable in Cuba, which has accused the CIA of engaging in bacteriological warfare, by spreading a number of diseases and plagues that harm that sister country's economy.

In Central America, it also pursues a policy of supporting dictatorial governments, supplying arms to governments in the area and manipulating ideas in the news in such a way as to make statements by our leaders sound hostile to other governments in the area. In other words, it sows discord and destabilizes the Central American area, in order to create the conditions required for imperialist intervention in the Central American countries.

Another CIA goal is to destabilize our countries economically. They achieve this goal by creating falsehoods, such as the famous white paper with which you are familiar and which was completely denied by U.S. newspapers. It sought to create problems for Nicaragua.

It has published news saying, for example, that we are breaking the embargo the United States imposed on Cuba. This is simply a maneuver to blockade and isolate Nicaragua. They have also reported that the Central American countries are going to sever relations with Nicaragua. The intent of this is to create the conditions they need to continue destablizing and creating insecurity. The CIA works at all levels; one of its chief objectives is to use allied governments against those who are opposed to their policy of extortion and exploitation of peoples who, like the Nicaraguan people, maintain their dignity and follow the revolutionary line. [applause]

[Question by Argentina Gonzalez, member of the neighborhood committee of Villa Don Bosco and (?Colombia)] My question is addressed to Commander Daniel Ortega. As a reader of universal revolutionary literature, I have always felt that in those countries where people's revolutions have not triumphed, the communists are progressive and revolutionary groups. However, in the countries where revolutions have taken place and exist, the communists resolutely support them. History shows that the Cuban revolution was not led by the communists but that they wholly supported it.

For this reason, Companero Ortega, I was amazed when the Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS, a branch of the Communist Party, assailed our revolution. However, in his work EXTREMISM, COMMUNISM'S CHILD SICKNESS, Lenin puts them in their place. We ask: What steps will we take here in the plains [as heard] to stop those who wear the uniform of revolutionaries?

[Ortega] The companera's question is interesting, because this activity developed by the CAUS members and by those who claim to be Communist Party members has not failed to confuse some workers.

One would have to begin with the following: Anyone can claim to be a revolutionary and to claim the label of revolutionary for himself. Others can claim the Sandinist label. However, actually being a revolutionary or a Sandinist is not a question of labels. We can say the same thing about these gentlemen.

In an easy and opportunistic way, they took the name communist and put it on. They put on the name of communist and call themselves a communist party. They organized what they call CAUS. However, the truth is that they have never been either revolutionary or communist. They have been opportunists. We have said this on several occasions. And this is despite our efforts to get them to join the revolution and support it.

We have met with them, held discussions with them and given information to them and what have they done? They have taken advantage of all of this to attack the revolutionary process, using virtually the same arguments used by the rightwing in this country.

You and some people who are confused or influenced by them can ask yourselves some questions. We are not going to deny that most of them come from the workers' ranks, because some people may get confused. That is why it is sometimes good to look a bit at the past. When we were struggling against the Somoza dictatorship, they were enemies of ours in practice. They acted as if they were our enemies. They said we were adventurers, that we were provocateurs because we fought Somoza's dictatorship with weapons in hand.

I have recounted some anecdotes on other occasions to give you an idea of the moral quality of the leaders of these (?madmen). I say this because we cannot blame all of the people, all of their rank and file, for many in their rank and file are confused. However, we know their leaders.

And what are the attitudes of the leaders we remember? When the FSLN raised the need for armed struggle against Somoza's dictatorship, they said that this was counterrevolutionary and petit bourgeois (?inside the isthmus) and against the workers' interests. Therefore, they pursued a meliow policy against Somoza's dictatorship, because they were dreadfully afraid of Somoza's repression. They were afraid Somoza would fire at them. They preferred Somoza to keep them in jail for a few days and release them and so they engaged in this little game, by which they waged their opposition to Somoza in their own way.

Unfortunately, they did not believe in Sandino. They did not respect Sandino or Sandinism. That is the reality of those groups, of leaders of those groups, who have confused many companeros. Then they gaily refer to themselves as the Communist Party, so that people will believe that they are a progressive and revolutionary force. They do this to deceive the people, to behave in an opportunistic fashion.

What have they done following 19 July? Following 19 July they calmly approach the workers and, since they are not brave enough to increase the workers' awareness or to inform them of the difficulties facing the country and how to counter these difficulties, they tell them: Companeros, we have to ask for salary increases; companeros, we have to take over the companies -- as if this were the way to make a revolution. And they are doing this now, now that we have a people's government, a government for the workers, a revolutionary government. They did not dare do this under Somoza. They were cowards. We met under different circumstances. We even met them in jail and they were cowards there as well. Whenever they saw us quarrelling with the guardsmen, fighting with them or demanding our rights, they became frightened, even terrorized, and would say: Come on guys, don't go on protesting like that. Gosh, don't you realize that they can kill you here? We are in jail; we're all screwed up. They are going to kill us here. Don't do that, guys, they're going to kill us all because of you guys. They were deathly afraid of coming close to the FSLN people, the Sandinists, there in jail. This is how they behaved.

And this is why they have now come up with this kind of proposal. Because with proposals of this nature they are playing the game of the reactionary sector. And please take note: By chance, an interview with one of their leaders was recently published in LA PRENSA. The complete interview was published. What a coincidence, mind you: LA PRENSA is concerned over the communists. If they were true communists, LA PRENSA would never have published an interview with them, never.

But LA PRENSA did. Why? Because what they say in that interview is more or less the same thing that Fonchito [nickname for Alfonso] Robelo says. Those who claim to be of the communist party say more or less the same thing that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement says. So we find a coincidence between the ultraright in this country and those who would like to appear to be the ultraleft. Now that is a coincidence.

The last time we took action against them, some people began protests. Who? The rightist groups in the country. So we have to consider the possibility that they were infiltrated. They managed to infiltrate our ranks, though we were very careful and though everyone knows that he who infiltrates the FSLN will pay a heavy price, so why not them? It is almost certain that they have infiltrated the rightist ranks. And this is the kind of work the enemy likes to accomplish.

The enemy wants to divide and confuse the workers, to confront the workers and the revolutionary government. This is what they are interested in. Proof of this is the document they issued a few days ago. What did they do? They took advantage of our good faith. We met with them; we explained the country's economic situation and so forth, and what did they do? They used the economic information we gave them and manipulated it in that document and told LA PRENSA the same thing in an interview, because LA PRENSA published the same report. And based on that same economic information, they tried to accomplish a number of things.

They have practically said that we are proimperialist and that we are in agreement with the Yankees -- they have even gone as far as to charge this. Then: What do they achieve with this kind of slander and these distorted reports? The creation of mistrust in the backward sectors of the workers; that is what they achieve.

So they are carrying out the same work of slander and distortions that the right and ultraright are engaged in. And we have to point out that we have made efforts with these people and will continue to make efforts, particularly with their rank and file. This is because it is worthwhile to talk a bit with their rank and file -- to try to clarify things, so that they can understand what they must do, what must be done at this point: that they should adopt responsible attitudes, such as has been done in the past in other revolutions, where the true revolutionaries wholeheartedly supported the revolutionary process and were not a nuisance, as these people have become. [applause]

[Question] Companeros of the government junta, companero ministers, companeros of the CDS: We know that our government has taken the necessary steps to halt the drain of [U.S.] dollars, because we know that the country needs them to import machinery, medicines, etc. That is why it set up the currency exchange centers, to control this dollar drain. However, currency is not being exchanged at these centers. We have seen currency being exchanged all over, and large amounts at that. Therefore, our question is: What measures is the government going to implement to try to halt this flow of capital abroad, because as we know, there are a lot of people who [words indistinct] dollars and always abroad. Thank you. [applause]

[Ramirez] The question posed by Companera [Name indistinct] Morales is very important, especially if we look at it within the framework of a social and economic state of emergency. Some persons in Nicaragua, like those gentlemen who are illegally exchanging dollars, believe that when we speak of a state of emergency here we are playing games, and that when we say that we are going to enforce the emergency law with all of its force we are speaking in jest. Why? Because these people are not interested in the revolutionary process nor in the country; they couldn't care less about Nicaragua. Why did we implement these restrictive measures on the exchange of dollars?

Because we want to get those dollars, to use them for the country's benefit. We want those dollars to buy more medicines, fertilizers, machinery, spare parts -- as the companera just said -- whatever the country needs to continue onward.

So we issued a restrictive law: Those who wanted to exchange dollars -- because we were not going to ban the exchange of dollars entirely, since there is a limited amount of dollars that can be exchanged freely -- merely had to register at the Central Bank. Some moneychangers -- coyotes, as they are called -- went there and registered. They complied with the requirements and there they are, working.

But we know that there are others who are breaking this law, and right there in Ciudad Jardin, with the dollars in their pockets, they are walking around the offices of those who are legally empowered to exchange dollars, saying: I exchange dollars; so what? Let them throw me in jail. And this is why we say that these people believe that the revolution is joking when it takes these steps.

So what we need is for all of you here and the rest of the Nicaraguan people to understand that when the heavy hand of the law truly falls on these people -- and you can be sure that it will, because we are not playing with the emergency law -- this step must be supported; and the media that are not on the side of the revolution should not say that we are unustly repressing citizens whose only desire is to earn an honest living, or make the other similar comments that are their usual fare.

Those who exchange dollars illegally are breaking the law. There are laws to punish those who break the law, and the revolution is going to treat them for what they are: lawbreakers. [applause]

[Question] Our first question is: According to the junta decree, the positions that become vacant during the emergency period will be subjected to a hiring freeze. What steps is the government going to take to solve the situation of those persons who lose their jobs for one reason or another, which beyond the social and economic problems it entails, might have political consequences?

[Ramirez] The first question asked by the three comapneros was about the freezing of positions, about what will happen to those who will be left unemployed. Well, we have to be very honest on this subject. The revolutionary government is currently more concerned about those who are left jobless in the productive area than those who are unemployed in the state bureaucracy, the public employees. This is due to a simple fact: After 19 July, we created more public jobs than were necessary. This is the truth. Many new government entities, ministries and institutions began to appear and many people were appointed; and this is why we have now what are called supernumeraries. In other words, we have more employees than we actually need.

We have continued efforts to reduce the number of public employees. We have continued to tell the ministers: You must cut down here and there and you must reduce expenses. This has become an impossible situation.

So, what was the measure that we had to take? Well, we had to say: All job openings are cancelled, meaning that if someone resigns and leaves, the position will not be filled. What is the purpose of this? It is so that when a minister or the director of an agency or an official sees this, he will say: Well, if I can't fill this position again, then I must get this other employee, who is doing a job that is not that important, to do this job, which is more important. This is the meaning of the freezing of public positions. We cannot replace employees who leave, who are fired or who cease to hold government jobs.

The other measure is that we have reduced budget expenses by 5 percent. This means that all ministries had to reduce their expenditures by 5 percent and thus there are many employees in these ministries that will leave. This is forcing the ministers and the directors of government agencies to rationalize and to place their employees in the best positions, so that the most important jobs are carried out and the supernumerary positions are eliminated. This 5-percent reduction alone represents a savings of 430 million cordobas for the rest of the year. This means that from the time this measure was announced until December, the government will save 430 million cordobas.

It is not true that the country will be paralyzed. Neither is it true that the unemployment we are creating will affect the country. We are concerned, as I told you, about this problem in the factories, the productive sector and the sugarmills. We are worried about creating unemployment in those areas. We are making every possible effort to prevent unemployment there. Now, if there are supernumeraries in the productive sector, then we would have to adopt measures.

In the fishing sector for example, the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute, which is in charge of all fish processing plants and the boats that operated for the Somozists, was unable to get on its feet. It kept losing millions of cordobas every month. What was wrong there? It had too many workers. There were plants where many were being paid without doing anything, because we have not been able to replace the fishing boats that were taken to Honduras by the Somozists. So there were many people who were not performing any work, they were only receiving salaries. Therefore, we are relocating them in other productive areas.

So, if somebody is left without a job in the public sector, then he must seek work in the productive sector. We want to reorient the work force toward the productive sector. Commander Ortega was saying today that we have begun to deliver land titles in Wiwili to those who want to work the land, to those who are honest and revolutionary. Well, the revolutionary government is willing to let all unemployed persons in Managua go to the rural sector and work the land under the agrarian reform.

There will be sufficient opportunities for this. The problem is that we have an excess of people in Managua who are exerting pressure and demanding jobs, while great opportunities will be opened by the agrarian reform for relocating these persons.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES CUBAN TROOPS PRESENT

PA200436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry tonight denied vigorously the report published today by the U.S. newspaper the Washington POST to the effect that a Cuban military force "of between 500 and 600 men" had been surrepticiously installed here last month.

The newspaper report also related the installation of this force with alleged Cuban military aid program to the Salvadoran guerrillas and even linked them to the blowing up last week of the Oro Bridge on the Lempa River, that nation's most important.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry showed concern over "the credibility which influential Washington sectors may give to completely untrue reports, which are merely another attempt to involve Nicaragua in a domestic problem of El Salvador in an irresponsible and very dangerous way for the peace of the region."

It added that "the possibility" cannot be ruled out "that this type of article has been conceived by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government to pressure President Ronald Reagan into increasing military aid to El Salvador, a position which is against the will of the U.S. people and of the most responsible sectors of Congress and the Reagan administration itself.

The Foreign Ministry of the Sandinist government recalled that last January "an equally untrue article" about the alleged existence of Nicaraguan (?flatboats) in the Gulf of Fonseca preceded the official U.S. Government announcement about sending a team of military advisers to El Salvador.

Nor can we rule out, adds the note, that the authors of the article may have acted outside of the Reagan administration but with the same objective.

In conclusion, the Sandinist Foreign Ministry maintained that this information, in addition to constituting a new attempt to jeopardize Nicaragua, seeks "to justify, maintain and increase military intervention in El Salvador, thus contravening the legitimate right to self-determination of this sister nation and running the risk of taking this conflict beyond its own borders."

REFUGEE REVEALS LOCATION OF BASES, VENCEREMOS

PA192031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1812 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- (Gregorio Cuadra), a Nicaraguan who left his country and sought asylum in Costa Rica, this weekend revealed the existence of seven military bases in Nicaragua. He also said that the Sandinist army is equipped with Soviet tanks and Cuban aircraft.

According to the report published by the morning newspaper LA NACION of San Jose, the bases are located in Puerto Cabezas, Mokoron, (La Mia), Las Nubes, Bismuna, and Montelimar.

Cuadra revealed that in Montelimar, near Sandino port on the Pacific Ocean, a government general headquarters has been established. Nevertheless, Managua continues to have military importance; the Las Nubles base which serves as a national liaison has been installed on the outskirts. Mokoron is in the northern part of Ciudad Dario in downtown Managua, while the (La Mia) base is close to the Honduran border.

The Bismuna base apparently is equipped for launching guided missiles and army training operations. Cuadra spoke of a submarine base which is off Puerto Cabezas in the Caribbean and guarded by a flotilla of 40 fishing boats and a large Soviet ship which lies off northern Puerto Cabezas.

According to the Nicaraguan refugee, Radio Venceremos, the clandestine radio station of the Salvadoran guerrillas, is at (El Piscacho) farm on Fonseca Bay in the Pacific and was formerly located in Puerto Cabezas.

LABOR UNION COORDINATOR RAPS CAUS DOCUMENT

PA160458 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Workers affiliated with the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS] think like Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] militants regarding the revolutionary process. CAUS workers and leaders reveal great political distortions when speaking about the revolutionary process, Companero Nathan Sevilla Gomez, advisor to the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination organization [CSN] said when referring to the communique issued by CAUS which purports to deny the FSLN its completely anti-imperialist attitude.

Nathan Sevilla said that CAUS leaders within the CSN express their opinions in one way, but workers are politically informed with such distortions that they speak like the rightist MDN. This is a serious mistake, because the CAUS leaders intend to confront their militant workers with the working peoples' movement which decidedly supports the Sandinist peoples revolution, Nathan Sevilla said. Let us hear his words:

[Begin recording] [Sevilla] In the first place we have been striving for several months to attain the unity of the Nicaraguan labor unions through the Nicaraguan CSN. Within this effort we have many times discussed the problems existing between the CSN and CAUS. We have noticed that just as CAUS promoted strikes following the revolutionary triumph, when the right was also trying to create serious political problems to the revolution, now in recent weeks and days, CAUS has intensified its attacks against the FSLN and the government junta. This can be especially noted in work centers where they have influence. When speaking to workers there, we have realized that they have greatly distorted concepts regarding the revolutionary process because of the CAUS influence.

That is to say, CAUS assumes one stand during its talks within the CSN, but amon members there are certain concepts sufficiently similar to these expressed by a the MDN or of some rightist party.

It is regrettable that there are workers influenced by a current so distant from revolutionary process, which practically confronts the people's power. We belie the communique recently issued by CAUS goes beyond the limits of political toler revolutionary organizations and that they have made a serious mistake in openly the revolutionary power.

[Question] Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party and Allan Zambrana, CAUS chairman, said in this respect that they had made a mis the text of the communique when they said that Enders had come here to solve eco problems and partly plan Latin American, Canadian and transnational companies' i to improve the economy. They retracted this but they maintain that the statisti data they presented there is true. What do you say about this, Nathan?

[Answer] What we have to analyze is the political stand assumed by in this comm and apparently Eli Altamirano supported it to certain extent. Although in some they admit having made several errors of appreciation, in fundamental matters th the ideals of their declaration. Therefore, we do not find that they have truly the mistakes they are making. These are serious political mistakes and we belie if they do not rectify them, we will logically have to strongly attack the oppor of this labor and political trend because they are trying to take advantage of t difficult situation of our labor movement and our people and of our economic sit of our labor movement and our people and of our economic situation to use deceit mote sympathy within certain labor sectors.

However, the labor classes will not be deceived by the demagogy of the extreme l In this specific case, we believe that instead of rectifying the situation, the statements by Eli Altamirano or Allan Zambrana increase the need to strongly att positions. For example, when they cast aspersions on the revolutionary and anti nature of the FSLN, they go beyond the limits of tolerance. They do not have th and political quality to doubt this. Also, while all of our people are in the s showing their total confidence in their vanguard, while imperialism maneuvers an while Enders with his visit and pressures has been given an emphatic reply, whil make skillful diplomatic efforts abroad so that the revolutionary process can ad without increasing the suffering of our people, this trend attacks the foreign p of the FSLN and even dares to insinuate that the FSLN will bow to imperialist pr [end recording]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS SUPPORT OF CUBA

PA171647 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador has said that anti-Soviet statements are an attemp hide the direct intervention of the United States in the region. Much time has since the publication of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's white paper or Soviet interference in the region and these charges have yet to be proven, Sovie Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov has said.

The companero ambassador was a guest on the popular Radio Sandino program, Turn Screw, which is broadcast from Sandy's Restaurant at 1330. Here is Soviet Amba German Shlyapnikov:

[Begin recording -- Shlypanikov speaking in Spanish] Charges must be proven. has passed since the beginning of this anti-Soviet campaign [words indistinct] a document called the white paper. Look at what an innocent name it has. So m months have passed and no one has been able to prove, even slightly, the interf of the Soviet Union or of Cuba in the domestic affairs of other countries, in t of Central America. It is just a tendentious accusation which seeks to hide the and open intervention of the United States in the region.

We have a very clear position. We don't intervene in the affairs of other countries, in this case in the affairs of Central America. We are fraternally on the side of Cuba and we think that all those dangerous and aggressive maneuvers against that country must end. We support and will always support the brother country of Cuba in its struggle against imperialism and for the construction of socialism and its struggle against imperialist intervention. [end recording]

SANDINIST YOUTH SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH GDR YOUTH

PA182207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Free German Youth [FDJ] and the 19 July Sandinist Youth [JS-19J] has been signed as a result of the visit of Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ of the GDR. One of the points of the agreement establishes that a brigade of solidarity workers of the FDJ will come to Nicaragua to build a workers training center and train workers in various fields. Companero Carlos Carrion [FSLN official in charge of the JS-19J] gives details of the main aspects of the agreement between the two organizations:

[Begin recording] Besides a communique, we signed a cooperation agreement that establishes the main aspects of cooperation between the Sandinist Youth and the FDJ. It establishes the arrival, possibly in 1982, of a FDJ solidarity brigade which will probably work in the construction of a workers training center. In addition, they might work some months in training the workers in that center. We both believe that this would be a very positive way to take advantage of the FDJ's cooperation.

They are also going to contribute educational materials: books, notebooks and so forth. They are going to contribute in the exchange of experiences in political, organizations, cultural and sports work through visits of their delegations here and visits of our delegations to the GDR.

The agreement also establishes cooperation in other areas such as working with children; exchanging experiences; supplying materials for camps such as tents, toys for children, educational material for work with children and so forth.

In general, the agreement covers all areas of cooperation with the FDJ. We are very satisfied. We think it is a very important agreement. Perhaps the most important point is that of the brigade of German youths. We will establish with the Planning Ministry the specific date and work of this brigade which will probably come in mid-1982.

[Question by unidentified newsman] I understand that you will be receiving political training courses in the GDR?

[Answer] Yes, the FDJ has offered scholarships for courses to be taken by political cadres of the JS-19J for 10 months in the Wilhelm Pieck School, which is the FDJ's higher education school. Its diploma has the value of one from a higher education, university-level center. Our companeros will study there for 10 months, receiving classes in Spanish. They will learn experiences and be trained. This is important so they can later contribute with better work here in Nicaragua. [end recording]

MISKITO ON LIFE IN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMP

PA171704 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Miskito (Cristobal Cordon Talavera) was presented yesterday from 1100 to 1400 at the press office of the Interior Ministry by the authorities of the 5th region of the Sandinist Peoples Army. He was one of the 32 Miskitos who fled with counterrevolutionary Steadman Fagoth in May. He told newsmen that the Miskitos have been victims of Steadman Fagoth who used lies, deception and false promises to sow unease among the members of MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] and in general among all Miskitos so they would abandon their homes and land and flee to Honduras.

Steadman Fagoth, counterrevolutionary and former member of the Somozist security office who was pardoned by the revolution, told them that they would lose everything when the Cubans arrived on the coast, that the Cubans were communists, that they would take away all their land, that they didn't believe in God, that the polio vaccine was to make the children sick and exterminate the adults, and that the landing strip being constructed in Puerto Cabezas was for the landing of Cuban planes and that the Cubans would come to take away their land. In view of the bomber picture that Fagoth painted, they decided to flee to Puerto Lempira, Honduras. The Miskitos were not aware of all the hardships they were going to suffer in Honduran territory, in training camps directed by Honduran militarymen and former Somozist guardsmen.

Miskito (Cristobal Cordon Talavera) said he was in the camps of (Sujimistro) and (Guarunta), 15 km from the Nicaraguan border, being trained with (30-30) carbines. He said that Steadman Fagoth, Honduran Captain (Luque), and Honduran Cpl (Alfonso Smith) identified themselves as chiefs. He also said that (Lejan Mora); (Samuel Mora); (Margarita Curbero); (Alejo Tiofilo); (Jose Benito Bravo), alias Commander Bravo; a former Somozist guardsmen named (Talavera) who is a Nicaraguan; (Eduardo Pantil); and (Humberto Calixto) acted as if they were leaders.

He thanked the FSLN for the understanding he had received, since he thought, from what he had been told in Honduras, he would be imprisoned for 30 years. He said he hopes to go back to his work with the highway department of Puerto Cabezas, where he worked before being deceived by Steadman Fagoth.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS -- A total of 300 scholarships, pre and postgraduate in priority areas in Nicaragua's socioeconomic development, have been recently granted by the Soviet Union. Agreements have been signed for 100 scholarships in veterinary medicine, and the rest for engineering and other priority branches of learning. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Oct 81 PA]

NEW CUBAN TEACHERS -- This morning, 120 Cuban teachers who are members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent arrived in Nicaragua. On Friday, the rest of the Cuban teachers to complete the figure of 2,000 will arrive. They will be working in various schools of the country, mostly in the rural areas. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Oct 81 PA]

CUBANS IN JINOTEPE -- Seventy-one Cuban teachers arrived this weekend in the departmental capital of Jinotepe. These companeros will be sent to the less-accessible rural areas of the department. The Cuban teachers, who are here to share their knowledge with the peasants of the rural area of Carazo, will help enlighten the local reactionaries. They will not receive a salary from the revolutionary government. The internationalist Cuban teachers will remain in the department until the end of the 1982 school year. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81 PA]

MEXICAN DONATION -- The National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico has donated approximately 4 tons of textbooks valued at $82,500 to the National Council for Higher Education of Nicaragua. Julio Zamora Batiz, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, delivered this important donation. These textbooks will be used in the teaching of science and technology and are part of a cultural agreement signed between these two councils. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Oct 81 PA]

LAND TITLES DISTRIBUTED -- The first agrarian reform land titles of the Nicaraguan revolution were handed out on 16 October in Wiwili. More than 4,000 peasants of nearby areas attended the cermony of distribution of the first 37 land titles to the men who will work the land. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the government of National Reconstruction, spoke at the ceremony, stressing the situation in which Somozism kept the poor landless peasants for half a century. He also noted that real agrarian reform has been an achievement of the Sandinist revolution. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 81 PA]

MACHADO VENTURA ASSESSES ELECTION RESULTS

FL192008 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The final report on the second round of the election of delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assemblies was released at 0100 today. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, chairman of the National Electoral Commission, commented on the election held nationwide.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reported] Comrade Machado Ventura, more than 1 million Cubans voted during the second round of the election. We would like to ask you to evaluate the development of this process at the national level.

[Answer] Yes. The number of voters was 1,158,216, that is, 93.6 percent of those registered for the second round. To make an evaluation, we must also consider the number of voters during the first round, that is, more than 6 million. Thus between the past two Sundays more than 7 million Cubans voted even though some voted in both rounds but the important thing is that they went to vote to elect their delegates.

As we have just seen here, the final results show that we already have 10,735 delegates both in the first and the second rounds. Our evaluation of the entire process is quite positive. In making our evaluation, we relate the results of the first and the second rounds because there were high percentages of voters in both rounds in all provinces. As we have seen, the number of voters, in absolute figures, was also far higher. There was a good organization, much discipline; there was practically no difficulty worth mentioning and the evaluation we have just made at a meeting of the national electoral commission is that the process yielded good -- we might even say excellent -- results in both rounds.

We must emphasize -- and we just mentioned this a few moments ago -- the significance of this, that is, our people's support by massively turning out to vote, to exercise their right to vote, to elect their delegates. This reflects their support for our revolution. The fact that our people can turn out in such a large number at the polling places says a great deal about our unity. It is also a warning to those who still have certain hopes about our people not being closely united around the government and party leaderships. I believe this is an example of unity that must be taking into account, I repeat, by those who still harbor hopes that there might still be traces of divisions among our people and that there might not be total unity around our revolutionary government. [end recording]

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH GDR SCIENCE MINISTER

FL192259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo, has received Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, mutual cooperation and the CEMA plan to speed up the development of science and technology in Cuba were discussed.

GUINEA-BISSAU FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

FL191400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Vitor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau, has returned to his country at the end of an official visit of several days to our country.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, other officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry and (Constantino Lopes da Costa), charge d'affaires of Guinea-Bissau in Cuba, were at the airport to say goodbye to the illustrious visitor.

During his stay in Cuba, Foreign Minister Vitor Saude Maria met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, held talks with Isidoro Malmierca and visited places of interest.

BILATERAL CONSTRUCTION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

PA190351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and Angola signed a protocol in Luanda expanding bilateral cooperation in construction. The document places special emphasis on the increased cooperation in housing programs, schools and industrial installations, including equipment maintenance. The agreement also contemplates the training of Angolan experts in the various construction specialties.

BRIEFS

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE -- Cuba and Mozambique have just signed a radio cooperation agreement in Havana which includes, among other items, exchange of delegations and programs. The document was signed by (Orlando Mendes), assistant director of Radio Mozambique; and by Manuel Yepe, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. The agreement, which will be in effect for 5 years, will also include exchange of music and information and cooperation in technical matters and in the training of radio personnel. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81 FL]

NEW FREIGHTER -- A new freighter for Cuba's merchant fleet has been launched at the Braila Shipyard in Romania which is also building four more for Cuba. The new freighter is the Santiago de Cuba. The Baracoa, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos and Tania are being readied for operation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Oct 81 FL]

SEMINAR ON ETHNIC GROUPS -- The seminar on the situation of the black, chicano, Cuban, Indian and Puerto Rican communities in the United States will be held 17-19 November at the Casa de las Americas in Havana. This was announced at a press conference by Mariano Rodriguez, president of the cultural institution. To date, 32 experts from these minorities have confirmed their attendance. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81 FL]

PANAMANIAN ANNIVERSARIES -- The Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples and the Panamanian Embassy have hosted a ceremony to mark the 13th anniversary of the assumption of power by Gen Omar Torrijos and the 2d anniversary of the signing of the canal treaties. The late Panamanian leader was eulogized for his anti-imperialist ideals. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81 FL]

DOMINICA

JOHN CALLS FOR UNITY IN SUPPORT OF LABOR PARTY

FL142047 Bridgetown CANA in English 2007 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Oct (CANA) -- Former Dominica Prime Minister and Dominica Labor Party political leader Patrick John is urging unification of the split laborites to combine forces in what he claims is a period of oppression and supression in the country. In a hand-written statement given the press as he appeared in court to face conspiracy charges, Mr John said that unification was necessary at this time of "trampling of human and constitutional rights, mass victimization, unsolved killings, economic standstill and a reign of autocratic, totalitarian dictatorship."

John is among nine men facing trial here on charges of plotting to overthrow the administration of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles by force of arms, with outside assistance. He was forced out of office at the height of a nationwide strike in 1979, and his former Agriculture Minister Oliver Seraphin formed the Democratic Labor Party -- a splinter group of his Dominica Labor Party -- in order to bring about his constitutional overthrow." At the moment, Seraphin's Democratic Labor Party is faced with a leadership struggle, with former Finance Minister Michael Douglas claiming that he had been elected to the top post in the party, and Seraphin saying Douglas has in fact been expelled from membership.

In his signed statement, John said "it is of paramount importance that there be immediate and uncompromising unification of both labor parties for the future survival and security of democracy in Dominica."

"It is also important for securing the rights of the workers, and those who belong to the lower class in this country," he said, adding, "it is also important to assure those distinguished citizens who have shown and continue to show sympathy with the aspirations of the workers and those who belong to the lower class in this country." It was essential that there should be no divisions within the Democratic Labor Party and the Dominica Labor Party. It was his understanding that an executive meeting to discuss the unification process was scheduled for Sunday, 18 October. "It is therefore essential in order to ensure early success at unification that supporters of both parties should accept the interim leadership of the Democratic Labor Party and the Dominica Labor Party."

The Democratic Labor Party (Seraphin) is planning to hold its first convention on 1 November in the village of Salisbury and the question of unification is among matters to be discussed.

GRENADA

ECONOMY PERFORMING POORLY; WILL GET WORSE

FL152141 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Oct (CANA) -- The Grenada economy is performing poorly in crucial sectors and seems headed for trouble, according to reports on the government's "Radio Free Grenada." Two broadcasts last night painted a somber picture of the spice island's economic prospects in the near future. The deficit in the balance of trade is increasing and the island can expect difficult days ahead, the radio said.

The "cocoa year" ended in September and export earnings have fallen again. In 1979 cocoa earned 21.8 million dollars (1 EC dollar : 37 cents U.S.), but only 12.9 million dollars in 1980 and this year there has been a further drop to 12.2 million dollars. The situation with nutmegs has been equally bad. During the first 6 months of this year only 4.8 million dollars were earned from nutmeg exports, which was about 1 million less than last year and substantially less than 1979, when over 7 million dollars were earned.

Banana export earnings did not fall during the first 6 months of this year, but "unless something unexpected happens soon, banana export earnings will actually fall within the very near future." The January-to-June banana export earnings were only 3.6 percent more than last year's figure, said the radio, and it added that Grenadian farmers were earning less than normal because of the crisis facing the industry.

Exports earned 28.3 million dollars during the first 6 months of 1981 -- down 2.5 million dollars from the 1980 figure and 8.9 million dollars lower than the record 37.2 million earned during the same period in 1979. On the other hand, Grenada is spending more and more on imports and, during the first 6 months of this year, the figure was 69.8 million dollars -- 6 million dollars more than on imports during the corresponding period in 1980. "Sources close to the Ministry of Finance indicate that the people of Grenada must view this as a very serious situation," the radio said, "because there is nothing that can be done overnight to improve the situation." The Ministry of Finance sources blamed Grenada's bad economic performance on "the economic crisis facing the capitalist countries where Grenadian goods are exported." "Since, from all indications, these big capitalist countries will not come out of their crisis in the near future, it means that the Grenadian economy will continue to face the crisis presently being experienced."

For the problems of bananas, the radio blamed what it said were "the unfair practices of Geest Industries, the giant multinational British company which has almost successfully managed to throw the banana industry on the verge of collapse...." It charged that, following the devastation by Hurricane "Allen" last year, Geest "used the opportunity of the hurricane disaster to increase their profits at the expense of these poor and devastated islands." After the Windward Islands stepped up production using hurricane aid money, the radio said, Geest placed quotas on shipments from the islands and refused to accept large quantities of fruit. Further, Geest had "ranted and raved" that the quality of Windwards bananas was not as good as those from Central America and had pretended that the quality of Windwards fruit had deteriorated substantially since the hurricane. "The reality is," said the paper [as received], "that the hurricane disaster provided favorable possibilities in Central America and so they took shelter in this construction about poor quality."

WHITEMAN RETURNS FROM 'SUCCESSFUL' OVERSEAS TOUR

FL171900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, has described his recent trips to several European and Scandinavian countries, Australia and the United States as successful. Mr Whiteman, who has just returned home, held discussions in London with representatives of the British Labor Party and represented Grenada at a meeting of the Socialist International (SI) which began in Paris on 24 September. Mr Whiteman briefed SI on the concern of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) that the United States of America might be planning an invasion of Grenada.

He restated Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's view that the international community should "elevate the question of propaganda, destabilization, economic aggression, mercenary invasion or the threat of mercenary invasion to the same level that we have already internationally elevated the question of direct landing of marines," he reported.

Following the SI meeting, Mr Whiteman held discussions with officials of the Socialist Party of French President Francois Mitterrand and, after visiting several European capitals, flew to Australia and the United States. In Australia and the United States the foreign minister met with resident Grenadian nationals, bringing them up to date on affairs in the island and setting out the views and positions of the PRG. Mr Whiteman is due to hold a press conference next week, when he is expected to give details of his trip.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS COPPPAL'S SUPPORT AGAINST U.S.

FL151723 Bridgetown CANA in English 1507 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada says it has the support of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) in the face of mounting hostility towards its leftist government from the United States. According to an official release, this support was pledged in a resolution adopted at the group's recent meeting in Mexico. The ruling New Jewel Movement was represented there by Education Minister George Louison and Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to Cuba and Mexico.

The leftist Grenada Government has repeatedly charged that Washington was undermining it. In addition, it has charged that the United States was planning to topple and replace it with a pro-American administration. The release said COPPPAL was observing with great interest the social, political and economic advances of the island and had lauded the strides made in the fields of health, education, social and infrastructural development since the New Jewel Movement came to power in a coup nearly 3 years ago.

[Bridgetown CANA in English at 1635 GMT on 16 October reports from St Georges that Grenada was accepted as a member of COPPPAL at its Mexico City meeting.]

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE -- St Georges, Grenada, 16 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada will next month host the third trade union conference for the unity and solidarity of workers in the Caribbean and Latin America, it has been announced here. The conference, to be held 18-21 November, is expected to be well attended by delegates from over 40 labor organizations throughout the region. Countries which will [be] represented include Barbados, French Guiana, the Bahamas, Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela and the host country. Among items on the agenda are the social and economic problems facing workers in the region, trade union unity and the effects of transnational companies on the economies of regional countries. The conference is being sponsored by the Grenada Trade Union Council. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 16 Oct 81 FL]

JAMAICA

SEAGA ASSESSES RESULTS OF FAR EAST TOUR

FL151940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga sees the Far East as a region of great growth potential, and says that his current visit there, on his way home from the Commonwealth summit in Australia, is aimed at reassessing Jamaica's policy in the area. Mr Seaga is now in Japan, talking with government leaders, and the visit is to climax with the signing of an 18 million-dollar (U.S.) loan agreement. He earlier visited the Philippines and South Korea.

According to the government's Agency for Public Information (API), Mr Seaga told reporters in Seoul, shortly before leaving for Tokyo, that many countries in northeast and southeast Asia had attained a level of economic growth necessitating their reclassification as newly industrialized countries. He felt that the Pacific countries would by the end of this century rival the Atlantic states for world leadership. He said that Jamaica had been oriented to the Atlantic for trade and investments, but the time had come when, recognizing the potential of the Pacific, his country had to reassess its foreign policy in those terms.

Establishing friendly relations with the leaders of some of the "most progressive countries" was part of the reassessment and the paving of the way for future investments from the Pacific, Mr Seaga indicated. He believed that the Caribbean was the next area for dynamic economic growth now that the "political uncertainties" of the region had been settled, and it was important that there be links "between the area of most spectacular growth and the next in line." Jamaica had to move on the same wavelength as that group of nations with proven records of success as well as forge strong bonds of friendship in order to promote policies of mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Talks in Tokyo

FL162000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1327 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- Jamaica's economy will show a rise this year for the first time after 8 years of negative growth, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said here today. He told reporters that since his government took power in October last year inflation and unemployment had fallen, as had industrial strife. Violent crimes were down while industrial capacity and tourism were on the rebound. He said growth in the economy this year would be "small but meaningful." Because of the turnaround in the Jamaican economy and better relations with the United States, the country was well poised for investment from East Asian countries, including Japan. He added this was particularly the case for those countries wishing to export fragile or bulky items to the United States, which could be produced in his country and shipped only 600 miles (960 kilometers) to the U.S. coast.

Mr Seaga, on a semiofficial visit, met Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki yesterday and called on Japan to invest in his country's coffee industry to rectify the large trade deficit with Japan, last year reaching 8.7 million dollars. He also signed a contract for a 2.1 billion yen (9.2 million dollars) commodity loan with Japan's semiofficial Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund to buy fertilizer, steel products, machinery and communication equipment.

BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE MISSION -- Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Oct (CANA) -- The Jamaica foreign minister announced today that a 10-member mission from Finland is to visit this country between 11 and 14 November for discussions on areas of economic cooperation between the two countries. The visit will be a follow-up to one made to Helsinki earlier this year by Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer during which he had talks with Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayrynen on technical and economic cooperation. The Foreign Ministry said that the Finnish team will be headed by the director of the department of foreign trade in its Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Pauli Opas, and will include representatives of trade authorities and private sector companies. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 15 Oct 81 FL]